THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9371.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duggan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For passage, only, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—18th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has one cabin disengaged. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Daly's Buildings, 18th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; to sail on the 25th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 18th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have quick dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success*, *W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship HELEN, Captain *G. Setford*. Will be dispatched positively on the 25th inst., for China. Apply at the office of Messrs *Nasservanjee Pestonjee and Co.* opposite the Apollo Cotton screws.---Bombay, 18th Feb. 1837.

THE SCHOONER NAVA ROSA, will sail for the Malabar Coast and the Mauritius, on the 1st March. For passage and freight, apply to *Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits of *Eduljee Framjee*, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to Jerboye, the widow of the deceased, all persons interested are hereby apprized. Dated this 10th day of February, 1837,

H. W. MORRIS.—*Proctor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર• એદલજી•ફરામજીનાં•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાટુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની• જુદીકોરટની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•એ•મરનારની•વીદ્ધવા•જરબાઇએ•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે• મરને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો • જેકો ઇ•ઇનાં•બાબશતા•ઇએ•તેનાંઓને•જકેર થાએ—તા• ૧૦ મી•ડીસેમરવારી ૧૮૩૭ *

ઇચ—ડબલીઉ—મારીશ—વકીલ•

BANK OF BOMBAY.—In accordance with the 8th resolution passed at the General Meeting held on 2nd February, correct copies of the Charters and List of Subscribers, &ca. will be open for the inspection of the Subscribers, at the Office lately occupied by J. Beckwith, Esq., this day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and the Secretary will be there to give any explanation required.

J. L. JOHNSON, *Sec, to the Committee.*
18th February, 1837.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society will be held at the Central Schools, Byculla, on Tuesday, the 21st instant,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair at 11 o'clock.

On Sunday Morning next, the 19th instant, in the forenoon, a Sermon will be preached at St. Thomas's Church in behalf of the institution, by the *Reverend Randall Ward, A, M.*—Bombay, 13th February, 1837.

W. JACOB,—*Acting Secretary.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the sessions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, will be holden before the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, at the court house, on Friday, the tenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all treasons, murders, and other felonies, perjuries, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all treasons, murders, felonies, forgeries, perjuries, crimes, extortions, misdemeanors, trespasses, wrongs, oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of His Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in alliance with the said government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a session of admiralty, for the trial of all treasons, murders, piracies, robberies, trespasses, misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the court. Dated this seventeenth day of February, in the seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King William 1V.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો—(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ઇકુચ•તથા•ખબર•ફીર્યાદથી•જકેર•ઇકુંચજે•શ્રી મુમબઇની• જુદીકોરટની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ• આગલ•રોશન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાણે•કોરટ•લરેચ•તેજ•થેરમો•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•કોટ•મધે શ્રુઇરવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•મારચ • આવતા•મહીનાંનીએ•ઇલાઇ ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલે પોહોરનાં•શેશન•ભરાશે *

અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદમીરાલટી•શેશન•એટલજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતાનાં•નેઆવની•શાલા•બેશશે•શાશાકુઇ•જેકો ઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાંકુણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચીઆ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરઇટ•અથવા•કુરેઇ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•છાંડે *

અને•કું•શરીફ•ખબર•ફીર્યાદથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ઇઆ•ચોરી•ઇઆ• ખુન•ઇઆ•તરઇત•ઇઆ•કુરએઇ•ઇંઇ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો મુદો•ખરો•ઇરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહોડા•ઉપર•છાપેલોછે•તે•દાહડે•તથા•ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાંણે તાંકાં•તેહનાં•ગુવાડી•અગર•શાહેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાંમાંણશો કોરટનાં•હોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જએ • નહી—તારીખ ૧૭ મી•ડીસમરવારી•તથા• અંગરેજનાં•પાદશાહ•ઉલીઅમ• ચોથાનુ• વરશ•શાતમુ *

જે—એલ—જંનશંન—શરીફ

AUCTION.—Messrs. *Farnworth and Co.* beg to inform their constituents and the public, that they will submit for sale at their rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the undermentioned articles to close an account: Remainder of an invoice of superior London-made clothing—consisting of superfine dress and great coats, jackets, flannel ditto, bound with silk, brokellah capes, pantaloons of colours, a few pieces of superfine broad cloths, 200 gown pieces, a case of drab silk hats, a few dozen of patent silver pencil cases, colored and plain prints, cut and plain glass ware, 100 dozen of Lavender water, 100 boxes of Cologne water, Day and Martin's japan blacking, Yorkshire hams, superior sherry in quarts, ditto Lisbon wine in quarts, London bottled porter, and a few cases of Hollands gin. At noon, any horses and carriages that may offer.---Army Agency, February 15th, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.--On Wednesday next, the 22nd February instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale at their rooms, an invoice of hams, and about 20 kegs of tongues, just imported: bundles of wire thread, boxes of cinnamon; and, to close an account, a few riding and dress coats, pieces of dimity, and silk waistcoat lengths, &c.—Also an invoice of books, comprizing some very valuable works in Literature, Natural History, Novels &c. At noon, any carriages, or cattle that may offer for sale.—Nesbit Lane, 18th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 23d February, *Yates and Co.*, will sell by public auction, 150 fresh hams, 40 kegs of Ox tongues, in convenient sized kegs, 20 barrels of Irish pork, sides of bacon, 50 pieces of coarse scarlet woollens, 12 new double barrel'd guns, 150 dozen of white cotton socks and night-caps, patent ink stands, and tea-trays, and a quantity of white drill and fustian.

At 1 P. M. Any carriages or cattle that may offer.---Meadow street.

EDULJFE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 27th instant, at the Bungalow of the late Captain *Hunter* (1st Regiment Light Cavalry,) near the Marine Battalion lines, on the Esplanade, the household furniture and property belonging to his Estate, viz. Silver and plated ware, glass ware, handsome dinner set and other queen's ware, dining and breakfast tables, chairs, couches, presses, sideboard, tea poys, skreens, carpets, Argaund lamps, cavalry appointment, books, wines, cooking utensils, &c. &c

At 12 o'clock,—A handsome Europe built buggy, two buggy horses, two excellent colts, cavalry and hunting saddles, and a set of buggy harness

The above will be on view from Friday, the 24th instant.---Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Hajee Mahomed bin Fuzloodeen Kaval*, of Bombay, Mahomedan, inhabitant, having contracted with *Goolom Saheb bin Moolna Esmail* Sheriff, and *Katiza Bebee*, widow of *Ebrahim Saheb bin Moolna Esmail* Sheriff, also of the same place Mahomedan inhabitants, to purchase from them all those two chawls or ranges of buildings, of seven apartments, with the appurtenances, situate in Coombarwadah, without the Fort walls, (formerly the property of the said Ebrahim Saheb bin Moolna Esmail Sheriff) and assessed under No. 8 and 11 respectively, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of mortgage, inhrietance or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to Messrs. *Morgan and Armitage*, Solicitors for the purchaser, by a written notice, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therein. Dated this 17th day of February, 1837.

ખબર•ફીર્યાદી•આપીએચજે—હાજી •મહમદ•બીન•કજરુદીન•ફેવલ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•મુશલમાન•રેહેવાશીછે•તેને•બે•ચાલો•ગાલા•શાતની•તેનુ•જેકાંઇ•હોએ•તે • શુધા• ચુલાંમ•શાહેબ•બીન•મુલનાં•ઇશમાઇલ• શરીફ•તથા•ખાતીજ•બીબી•તે•ઇબરાઇમ•શાહેબ•બીન•મુલનાં•ઇશમાઇલ•શરીફની•વીદ્ધવા•એ•બંધે•શ્રી• મુમબઇનાં•મુશલમાન• રેહેવાશીઓછે•તેહો•પાશેથી•વેચાતી•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—તે•શ્રી•બાહારકોટ કુમાર•વાડામોછે•તે•અગાઉ•ઇબરાઇમ•શાહેબ•બીન•મુલનાં•ઇશમાઇલ•શરીફની• હતી•તે•દર• ઉપર • આંકો ૮ તથા ૧૧ જુદા•જુદાછે—એ•ઉપર • કરએઇ•લોક • અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•કોંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•પોચતુ•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જંણ•કરચે જે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશીઅર•મરગીન•તથા•આરમીતેજ•ખરીદદારનાં•દારાનાં•વકીલોને•નોટીશ • લખાવી • જકેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ કરશે•નહી—તા• ૧૭ મી•ડીસેમરવારી૧૮૩૭

TO LET.---A house in the fort, lately vacated by Dhackjee Dadajee.

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in the fort.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, at the Indian Naval and Mazagon Dock-yards, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. the wastage and old stores, the refuses, after constructing the three Bengal pilot brigs, and a quantity of coal-dust. Further particulars and a list of articles may be seen at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's office.

G. SIMPSON,
Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's office, 16th February, 1837.

NOTICE.—MANOEL DA CRUZ, having proposed to mortgage his landed estate, called *Degar*, situated without the town walls at Khavel, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Cussabwaddy, on the west by the Oart belonging to the Chapel of Mrs. Catharina de Souza, on the north by the Oart of Mrs. Clara Mariana Vaz, and on the south by the House of Mr. Mathews da Cruz, it is hereby requested, that if any person or persons have any claim, mortgage, demand or heritable right thereon, he, she, or they, is, or are required to make the same known to *Kessowjee Govindjee*, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise it shall not be admitted.—Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

जाहेरनामा

मनवेलदे छाज याणे आपले वित्त बनामदिगार कोटाबाहेर खाबिल मध्यें आहे तें गाहाण ठेवावयाचा विचार केलाआहे त्याचि चतु शिमा येणेप्रमाणे पूर्वेस कसाब वाडि पश्चमेस काथारिन दे सौझाया बाईचे देउळाचि वाडि उत्तरेस छारा मारियाना वाझ याबाईचि वाडि व दक्षणेस माथ्युजदा कुज साहेब याचे घर आहे त्याजागेवर हर कोणाचा गाहाणवट किंवा वारसदारी वा वगैरे दावा घेणेदेणे असल्यास तें अ वधें त्याणे किंवा तिणे आजपासुन १४ दिवसांचे मूदतिंत केशवजी गोविंद जी यांस कळवावें ऐसिया पत्रावरून विनंती आहे तें न जाल्यास पुढे तें कोणि ऐकिणार नाहिं मुकाम मुंबई ता रीख १८ वी माहे फेब्रवारी सन १८३७.

GUNTER & HOOPER'S Wine Coolers, as also Water Coolers on an improved principle, may be had of various sizes from 1 to 12 bottles, at *Sprague Frith and Co's.*

Likewise Glauber Salts for the above. Sprague *Frith and Co.* have just received, a neatly fitted up and complete Color box for Oil Painting.

A Chemical Test chest, with every requisite apparatus.

A small electrifying machine.

Soda-water and Ærated Lemonade at 4½ ~~Rs~~ per dozen. 1½ ~~Rs~~ allowed for empty bottles returned.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1837.

LABORIE'S "COS" and Chateau Guionnet's Claret, from Monsr, P. A. Bouscasse L'Ainé; in cases of one dozen; quarts and pints.

Apply to *Auguste Williaume*, Mily. Square. Bombay, 16th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A very superior double barrelled detonating gun, with case, &ca. complete, by Williams. A double barrelled detonating Rifle by Williams: also several excellent double barrelled guns for sale on commission. A very superior and tastefully fitted up Album, containing a great variety of valuable prints, colored engravings, caricatures, &ca.---Apply to Yates and Co.

FOR SALE.—*Yates and Co.* have just received the following goods for sale :—Town-made saddlery, comprizing,—Stuffed and plain saddles and bridles complete, black infantry officer's bridles, martingales, Chefney bits, ladies' saddles, hussar ditto, with appointments; buggy, tandem, and carriage harness. Also a large assortment of hermetically-sealed meats, soups, fruit, and vegetables; fish, and tripe; hermetically sealed stone bottled fruits, jams and jellies—in great variety. British fruit and prunes in Noyeau, a variety of Noyeaus; raspberry, cherry, lemon and gooseberry syrup; anchovy paste; horse radish; hams and cheeses; Sardinnes, fancy biscuits, pearl barley, bottled fruits; and some very superior Bengal goracco.—Meadow street.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 18th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE, at the godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART and Co., the following wines :

Brown and Pale Sherry, in Hhds. at ~~Rs~~ 320 each
In quarter casks " " 160 "
Ditto in 6 dozen Cases " " 16 to 18 ₰ dozen
Port, in 3 dozen cases " " 20..... ditto
Claret ₰ Mexicain.
viz. Lafitte, Latour ~~Rs~~ 12 ₰ doz. in cases of 1 doz. each
Leoville, Mouton, St. Julian, Barsac ~~Rs~~ 10 ditto ditto
Old,—Cherry & Raspberry Ratafia, at ~~Rs~~ 10 ₰ doz.
Pints in cases of 3 doz. pints.
Very old Cognac.. ~~Rs~~ 18 ₰ doz. } in cases of
Old Cognac.. ~~Rs~~ 10 to 12 ditto. } 1 dozen each.

Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines :—
Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ ~~Rs~~ 20 ₰ dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ₰ do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ₰ do.
Ditto in Wood at.... ~~Rs~~ 460 ₰ Butt, & 230 ₰ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....500 ₰ Pipe.
Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Remington, and Co's* godowns,—A fresh and superior batch of Phelan's Claret, in cases of one and three dozens, at 24 Rs. per dozen.—18th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of
McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Also.—Pianos for sale.
Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A handsome and fine toned ivory Flute, with extra top, in case, complete; manufactured by *Monzani and Co.* Price Rs. 200. To be seen at the Circulating Library No. 5 Church lane, Bombay.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ₰ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 18th February, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious bungalow at the Breach, called the *Crow's Nest*, lately vacated by *Mrs. McCarthy.*—Apply to *Jahangeer Byramjee*, Fort.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.
A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.
A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 18th February, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.
A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagone.
2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.
Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL
Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1837.

No. 75.—Lieutenant B Bailey, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 76.—In order to prevent any misapprehension on the subject, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Service which qualifies an Officer for promotion in the Commissariat Department, is to be reckoned from the date of his nomination to General Commissariat duties. Sub-Assistant Commissaries in charge of Bazars, having no concern with such duties, are not considered on the strength of the Commissariat, within the meaning of the General Order dated 16th May 1835.

No. 77.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 4th ultimo, to appoint Captain P. M. Melvill of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as First Assistant to the Resident in Cutch, during the absence of Captain A. Barnes, employed by the Government of India on special duty.

No. 78.—The following temporary arrangement is made :—

Captain R. Bulkley of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Division of the Army, during the appointment of Captain Melvill as Acting first Assistant to the Resident in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1837.

No. 79.—The following native promotions are made :—

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Jannoo Powar to be Subedar, and Havildar Bowaney Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Coolie pensioned.—Date of Rank, 1st Jan. 1837.

Havildar Matter Dheen to be Jemedar, vice Dassoo invalided.—Do. do. do.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Pem Merai to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sumba Sawant to be Jemedar, in succession to Moideen Khan pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Gunga Deen Panday to be Subedar, and Havildar Nannoo Camlee to be Jemedar, in succession to Sooka Ram Panday pensioned.—Do. do. do.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Poonjah to be Subedar, and Havildar Khooda Bukus to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Loll pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Francis to be Subedar and Havildar Yenkuttah to be Jemedar, in succession to Gopaljee Moria pensioned.—Do. do. do.

No. 80.—The unexpired portion of the leave to New South Wales, granted to Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith, under date the 24th December 1835, is cancelled from the 3rd instant, the date of his return to the Presidency.

No. 81.—The following appointments are made in the Ordnance Store Department.

Brevet Captain Farquharson, Junior Deputy, to act as Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores, in the absence of Captain Laurie.

Brevet Captain J. Grant of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Junior Deputy Commissary of Stores, vice Farquharson, until further orders.

No. 82.—The following native promotions are made :—

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ramchunder Taoree, to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Heerah Sing to be Jemedar in succession to Shaik Fuckeer Mahomed pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January, 1837.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ismail Khan to be Subedar, Quarter Master Havildar Pandoo Myakur to be Jemedar, in succession to Cauder Khan pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Gungajee Doomall to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Soobanjee to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Abdool Reymon invalided.—Do. do, do.

Jemedar Shaik Ebram to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Abmonjee Powar to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Furreed pensioned.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Devy Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Syed Chuttoo to be Jemedar, in succession to Sew Dyall Sing pensioned.—Do. do. do.

No. 83.—The following appointment is made :—

Commissariat Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor R. Davis to be Sub-Conductor, vice Wrenn deceased.—Date of Appointment, 25th November, 1836.

No. 84.—The following adjustment of Rank is made, consequent on the resignation of the Service by 2nd Lieutenant H. W. Allardyce of the Engineers.

	Rank in the Regiment.	Rank in the Army.
2nd Lieutenant A. Nash, Engineers	26th March 1835	14th Dec. 1832.
2nd Lieutenant P. L. Hart, ditto	9th April 1836	14th Do....do.

No. 85.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :

Captain J. H. Chalmers, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Brevet Captain Bourchier on sick certificate.

Lieutenant T. Cleather, and 2nd Lieutenant R. Creed, the former to act as Interpreter, and the latter as Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, during the absence of 2nd Lieutenant Gaisford on duty.

Lieutenant R. H. Goodenough of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Malligaum, during the absence of Captain Forbes on leave to the Presidency.

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant at Sattara, during the absence of Brevet Captain Durack on medical certificate to the Sea Coast.

No. 86.—The General Order dated the 9th ultimo, No. 16, directing that Major J. H. Bellasis, be placed on the Retired List, is cancelled, and that Officer is placed on the Pension List from the 9th ultimo

No. 87.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Commissariat Department, from the date of Major Holland's departure to Europe.

Senior Deputy Assistant, Captain R. Payne, to be Assistant Commissary General, vice Holland.

Senior Sub-Assistant, Lieutenant E. Whichelo, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Payne promoted.

Lieutenant J. C. Bate, Sub-Assistant Commissary in charge of Bazars at Poona, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Whichelo.

Ensign J. M. Browne, Assistant to the Officer in charge of Bazars at Poona, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary in charge of Bazars at that station, vice Bate.

Lieutenant W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Officer in charge of Bazars at Poona, vice Browne.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1837.

No. 12.—The temporary appointment by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, of Commander Deaton, on Committee duties on shore, during nine days in the months of November and December last, is confirmed.

No. 13.—The following promotion and adjustment of Rank are made :—

Lieutenant W. Jardine, to take rank, vice Pilcher, retired.—Date of Commission, 17th August 1835.

Lieutenant C. D. Campbell, to take rank, vice Rose, deceased.—Do. 29th November, 1835.

Lieutenant C. W. Daniel, to take rank, vice Clark, deceased.—Do. 6th April, 1836.

Midshipman T. Dent, to be Lieutenant, vice Parbury, Invalided.—Do. 4th June 1836

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 15th February, 1837

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Graham, Assistant to the Post Master General and Superintendent of the Government Press, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, for the period of one month from this date, and to appoint Mr. P. M. Dalzell to act for him in those situations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W H WATHEN—*Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

FINANCE

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1837

Mr. S. Fraser, to be Deputy Assay Master.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REVENUE

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1837

Mr. W. Stubb, collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of that collectorate, on the 1st instaut, to Mr. Briggs, second assistant.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1837

Mr. C. Sims, to be first assistant to the collector in Candeish.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 30th ultimo, to remain at the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is permitted to visit the presidency, for 6 days, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. R. D. Luard, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor, is permitted to remain in his districts, on deputation, for a further period of four months, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th February, 1837.

Mr. G. Waddell, assistant to the Principal Collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 13th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy, to Govt.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

To SIR CHARLES MALCOLM,
&c. &c.
Bombay.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to address you upon the question of communication with India, by means of Steam, via the "Red Sea," seeing you were Chairman of a meeting held at Bombay. When this measure came under discussion, it appeared to the people then assembled, the great barrier to the undertaking would be found in the sum requisite to provide for, and to work the same, which I will endeavour to shew is not so great an obstacle as many suppose; and at the same time place before you the position of the question here.—

For years past I have been impressed with the importance of this object, and always considered it to be an event that must take place. The present improvements in the application of Steam power, tho' yet in their infancy, are sufficiently advanced to make the operation one of little difficulty, if rightly managed; and I consequently watched, with deep interest and much attention, the enquiry of 1834. Having waded thro' the mass of evidence there collected, and the Resolutions of the Commons that were founded upon it, it was quite clear the whole matter required much explanation to H. M. government, as well as to the East India Company, to induce those bodies to comply with the Resolution No. 6, that it might become a joint charge upon their revenues.—

Time—from a change of Ministry, and other uncontrolable delay—passed by.—The Euphrates expedition, that darling offspring of Mr. Peacock, and other obstructions, emanating from the East India Company, at last rendered it clear, it would not be undertaken as a public measure.—

I did not think the objection urged of sufficient weight to dam up the stream of human intercourse between the two countries—that when led into a right channel will probably be productive, under Providence, of more social and commercial benefits than comes within the contemplation of very comprehensive minds, placing its political bearing aside.—

It appeared to Major Head and myself, that a private Company might be formed to work out this very desirable and important project. The result of our enquiry soon proved it would be impracticable without the aid and co-operation of H. M. Government, and the East India Company,—how was that to be obtained?—

To a casual observer, the perusal of the evidence to the point of expense, given by Mr. Peacock in 1834, would be astounding! and coming from such authority, believed—while its fallacy, to a practical man, is at once apparent; and the several items upon which it is based, too absurd to need comment—Fancy the coals of the *Hugh Lindsay* costing £5,000 per voyage.—

It therefore became necessary, as a first step, to disabuse the public mind which was thus inaccurately impressed; then to lead the mercantile men of influence to take it up as a matter affecting their interest, and consequently of commercial value to the country at large.—

With this view, our object was to search for truth. After much labour and pains, assisted in our calculations by able practical men, we arrived at this result—It would require an outlay of £200,000, and an annual expenditure of £123,000, to keep it in full work; but my opinion and plan being decidedly for a boat to Madras and Calcutta, as well as to Bombay from Socotra, it would require an outlay of £250,000, and an annual expense of £140,000 for a monthly communication; whereas *Mr. Peacock estimates £100,000 per annum nett charge for despatches every two months on the Indian side of Egypt alone!* Of the practicability of effecting the passage, I never had a doubt, and from my recent enquiries, that opinion is strengthened and confirmed.—

We estimate our proceeds at £80,000, but this would, I am sure, rapidly increase on the plan being perfected, and the charges for passengers and letters reduced; but this shews a deficiency of £60,000.—

The Mediterranean packets cost H. M. government £60,000 annually. To do this work would not in the least obstruct our plan of operation; and we ask for a contract for the performance of this service at £40,000. As it would save the country £20,000, there could be no reasonable objection, particularly as many of the Foreign Mails are carried by Steam packets under contract.—

From the Company we seek £25,000 annually; no might boon! for the conveyance of a Messenger and official monthly dispatches.—Could we obtain this reasonable co-operation and support, the project would be easily and profitably worked; yielding, when matured, a productive return, and on this I could stake my reputation. Let it be borne in mind, in the annual expence, is calculated a present charge of interest, and 20 per cent. on the capital for a Perpetuity Fund.

The foregoing was a point of calculation within our control; to work out the end is a matter not so easily effected. First, merchants here have so much and continued occupation, that under any circumstances, it would be difficult to obtain their time and attention to any measure that had been so long before the public, unheeded and unsupported: but under the disunited opinions that exist as to the best route of communication, we found our object still harder of attainment.

Many very powerful and influential men say it ought to be a national concern, and will assist no other; while *they will not give their attention to the obtaining* of that. Others, led by Mr. Larpet are for the Cape route, a visionary, unprofitable, and inefficient scheme.—We have, however, by dint of perseverance and industry, gained support but had there been unanimity of opinion (instead of feeding the Company's objections, if not opposition to this plan, who are decidedly adverse to any facility of transit for letters or passengers) the measure would have been at work. I feel quite sure however, these obstructions cannot endure, and that another Session of Parliament will not pass without our succeeding in the accomplishment of Steam Communication with India via the "Red Sea."

We are gaining strength daily, and are not slow to seek it in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, Ireland, and England. We look forward with great hope for support from India. Of this be certain: let the present time pass, or suffer the opposition to be strengthened by a want of unanimity on our parts, and it will be a long time before the measure will be brought to public notice with the strength it has now obtained.

You will learn from the documents now forwarded to the Committee, most I have here stated. I have been induced thus to obtrude myself upon your notice, feeling the subject would not fail to be interesting to one who took so leading a part, and begging my attention may be attributed to an anxious desire to see this very important channel opened, through which, I am sure, vast blessings will continue to flow, conducive to the well-being of both countries—in the which, I hope I may not be proved a false prophet.

I have, &c.
JAMES BARBER.

London, September 2nd, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—One of your mofussil subscribers who will be compelled to go home shortly, accompanied by his wife, is desirous if possible, of journeying overland, via either Cossier or Suez; but not being burthened with too much money, wishes to obtain some idea of the probable expences attending *the whole of the* journey from hence to England, supposing it to be made as economically as is consistent with a due regard to the comfort of persons moving in a sphere of respectability.—The expences of crossing the Desert, according to Mr Waghorn's advertisements, appearing very heavy, it would be desirable to know whether any mode of conveyance that can be safely depended upon, is, and how procurable, otherwise than through his agency, that would be less expensive; and also what chances there are of obtaining any and what conveyance from Alexandria without detention there.

If, Mr. Editor, you can furnish an estimate of the expences, or by inserting this in your columns obtain, from some of your numerous readers any information on this subject, you will greatly oblige one who hoped long ere this to have seen the Steam question brought to an end.

I am, &c.
R. T. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The cruizer *Tigris* is on the eve of departure for the Persian Gulph, but I have yet observed no intimation from the Post Office of the intended dispatch of any Overland packet by her.

Are all Colonel Chesney's plans dissipated into empty space, or what is the reason of such an excellent opportunity for submitting them to the test of practical experience being so unaccountably overlooked?

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, 17th February, 1837.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

FIRST RACE.—The Byculla Club Cup, value £100, the surplus in specie, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 1st December 1836; heats 1½ mile, and a distance; weight 8 stone 4 lbs—A winner once to carry 7lbs extra; more than once 10 lbs.

Mr. Holme, s	W.	A.	H.	Chawb. 3 4 1 3 3
Capt. Cunningham's	C.	A.	H.	Star 0 0 3 6 0
Mr. Etrick's	C.	A.	H.	Abbotsford 3 11 6 1 1
Mr. E. E. Elliot's	A.	A.	H.	Relapse 0 0 2 2 3
Mr. Chifney's	C.	A.	H.	A. D. C. 0 0 5 4 6
Major Daly's	G.	A.	H.	Pirate 0 0 4 5 4

Time,—3 18, 3 18, 3 21

SECOND RACE.—A Welter of Rupees 800 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150—1¼ mile, 11 stone.—Gentlemen riders.

Major Daly's	G.	A.	H.	Sir Robert 11 2
Mr. Chifney's	G.	A.	H.	General 11 1
Mr. Francis'	C.	A.	H.	Gladiator 11 3

Time,—First ¼ mile 1 2, second 1 1; third 1 2.
Total—3 5

THIRD RACE.—Give and Take, of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all Arabs; 1½ mile heats, 14 hands to carry 9 stone.—Entrance Rupees 100.

Mr. Etrick's	W.	A.	H.	Orelio 3 12 4
Sir Harry's	C.	A.	H.	Villager 3 9 10

Time,—2 58, 3 5, 3 10

REMARKS.—The Byculla Stakes brought out six horses, of whom only two, Star and Relapse, were noticed in the betting circle. Star largely the favorite. Pirate led off till passed by A. D. C. who made the running till near the two mile-post. Chawb then threaded his way to the front and won with ease. 2nd Heat. Relapse *was to win*; A. D. C. led off the first half mile where he was collared by Relapse. Half a mile from home the struggle commenced between Relapse and Chawb, but at the turn in, Abbotsford was brought to the front and won.

3rd Heat—Won without difficulty by Abbots ford.

WELTER.—Sir Robert the favorite; the General *too fat* to run; Gladiator thought a dangerous customer.

Sir Robert led off, closely followed by Gladiator. At the back of the course the General was half a distance behind, and 2 to 1 was offered against him; but at the 2 mile post he was called on, brought up to the other horses at the corner, and led in by several lengths easily, in 3—5.

GIVE AND TAKE.—Orelio the favorite at three to one. Two to one betted against Villager winning a heat! The horses were together the whole round; Villager a neck in front, and thus they came home in 2 58.

2nd Heat.—Orelio from his supposed bottom still the favorite. Villager led by a neck till the run in, when a severe struggle terminated in a dead heat; time 3 5.

3rd Heat.—Orelio still the favorite, but Villager led off, and was never headed, winning in hand in 3 10.

Saturday next being settling day, money already subscribed to these races will be received and acknowledged at the Byculla Club House, at any hour of the day.

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*Sec. to Turf.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Upton Castle	Messrs. D. & M. Pestonjee	26th instant	London	
William	Do. Fergusson Turner & Co.	Do.	Liverpool	
Aliquis	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Do.	Do.	St. Helena.
Cheshire	Do. Higginson & Cardwell	Ditto	Ditto	
John Campbell	Do. Skinner & Co.	In all Feby	Clyde	
Good Success	Do. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	Do.	China	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	124	123
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107½	107
Second five per cent Loan	107	109
Third five per cent Loan	109½	109
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	105½	105
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100	99½
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 1 1½	2 1
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222½
Sovereigns each	10½	10

HIGH WATER TABLE,—18TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	9 57	10 20
Sunday	10 41	11 2
Monday	11 21	11 39
Tuesday	11 55	0 11
Wednesday	0 26	0 41
Thursday	0 56	1 13
Friday	1 28	1 43

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain H. C. Corsellis, Staff, from Poonah.
Surgeon Thomas Robson, Vaccinator, from Hurnee.
Lieut. Col. J. Stewart, from Hydrabad.
Lieut. Suart, Engineers, from Salsette.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Knight, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Lieut. Janvrin, do. do. to do
Lieut. Ward, Madras H. Artillery.
Lieut. Sealy, Queen's Royals, to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Aurungabad, on Valentine's day, the Lady of Captain Charles St. John Grant, of Grant, Commanding H. H. Nizam's 3d Infantry, of a son.

On the 15th of February, 1837, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Captain Mackintosh, of a daughter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, Captain Patrick Hunter, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, Government Agent for the Remount of the Madras and Bombay Cavalry.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

February 10th.—Barque Resolution, A. R. Dixon, Master, from Calcutta, 6th January, 1837.

Passengers.—Mowajee Dhunjee, and 2 native passengers.

Do. 13th.—Ship Eucles, Thomas Smith, Master, from Liverpool, 23d October, 1836.

Do. 14th—Ship William Turner, Charles Leitch, Master, from Liverpool 20th October.

DEPARTURES.

—10th.—Grab Fazrabanee Ebramjee, Adamjee, Naiquedah, to the Malay coast.

Do. 12th.—La Aube, French Corvett, Captain Perry, to sea.

Do.—His Majesty's Sloop Rose, William Barrow, Esq. Commander, to sea.

—Do.—Schooner Falcon, T. Raphael, Master, to Burbon.

Passengers.—Mr. B. F. Dauphin, Supercargo.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris. Schooner Shannon and Sloop Coote.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, and William Turner

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Colombo, Nasary, anet, Burong, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, and Resolution.

STEAMER.—Indus

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to inform our correspondent from Kulladghee that no form of Indenture is published at this office applicable to the purposes referred to in his letter of the 6th instant.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1837.

Since our last we have to note the arrival of the *Eucles* and the *William Turner* from Liverpool; the former of the 23d, and the latter of the 20th October; bringing us files of our own papers up to the 21st October. In addition to these, we have been indebted to our friends for numbers of the *Times*, of the *Morning Chronicle*, and of the *Athenæum* of the 22nd October, from which we have extracted; and we have also to acknowledge a file of *Galignani's*, which, together with the Calcutta papers of yesterday, we must reserve for our next number.

From the *Times* of the 20th October, we give the speech of the Honorable Charles Canning, out of a mass of oratory at a Liverpool Conservative meeting.

Having hauled up our ports, we had intended to clear for action with the Bengal papers, in our present number, and to acknowledge the courtesies with which they seem disposed to greet us on our entrance into the Editorial corps. However, we make allowances for the bitter glare of a Calcutta noon, and the still more venomous pall of its clouded sky, acting on the fast-waning interests of the City of Palaces.

To our Bombay, and we hope also to our Agra, readers, we have to apologise for having delayed to look up some details o[redacted]team question. The plain truth is, that not having had the opportunity of acquiring so full a knowledge of the subject, as was afforded to our predecessor by his connection with the Steam Committee; we went, while at the Hills, for a six months' file of the *Courier*, together with Major Head's Overland Journey. Of the first we contrived to get through three numbers, and no more. This must have been instinct: as we could then hardly have been influenced by the principle on which a pastrycook's apprentice never meddles with tarts after a week or two. Of Major Head's work we inspected the plates at the source of the Krishna: thought over the similitude between Indian and Egyptian Temples: and then glanced on in a reverie to a second Edition of it, with notes by a Traveller. Since our return to Bombay, a variety of avocations have interfered with our intentions; and, at the risk of having furnished a specimen of what the learned call rigmarole, we must let this stand as and for an excuse.

Since writing the above, we have received from the Secretary to the Steam Committee, a letter from Captain Barber which we have inserted.

We apprehend that the death of the Bishop of Madras will lead to the necessity of our own respected Diocesan Elect's proceeding to England for the purpose of receiving Episcopal Consecration.

We have barely time to notice a letter looked into yesterday evening, in which we were requested to intimate that a few gentlemen are anxious to proceed to England, overland, viâ the Red Sea, by the opportunity now occurring, per the ship *Mahomeedee*; provided that an addition to their numbers could be come to, so as to reduce the individual expence. From the lateness of the season it is necessary to point out that none but immediate applications will forward the views of those we refer to.

Our attention has been directed to a Memorial which we extract from the Oriental Christian Spectator for this month; and which we cannot but think will be considered of the gravest importance in a political as well as in a religious point of view; and in its former aspect therefore as entitled, at least, to the brief notice which our columns admit of. We confess that it had occurred to us, before this document met our eye, to look closely, for our private satisfaction, into the principles on which the Supreme Courts, throughout India, are made the instruments of promoting and perpetuating the superstitions of the Natives; and we were led to this from having had to frame a Report in a case which came on for discussion in the Supreme Court yesterday, and which strikingly exemplifies the practice in question. For the present, however, we will but say, that leaving to other and to more competent hands, the discussion of these points, in their appropriate pages, as according with the Rules of Life and of Government, laid down in the Bible: we should infinitely prefer, as Mr. Serjeant Either-side, a brief on that side, on which we might be instructed to contend before a tribunal of philosophers, that our system is at variance with the eternal fitness of things; that on the Talleyrand principle, it transcends mere crime, and amounts to a heinous political blunder.

We need hardly remark on the very temperate tone of the memorial, and that it does but solicit the institution of enquiry..

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR ROBERT GRANT, G. C. H. Governor in Council, Bombay.

"Right Honorable Sir—We the undersigned ministers of the Gospel, and members of different Christian denominations, beg leave most respectfully to memorialize your Excellency in Council, with reference to this presidency, on the position in which the British power in India has for many years stood with regard to the idolatries and superstitions of its native subjects, and with regard to the requisitions of an unscriptural nature which, in certain cases, are made from its Christian officers, both civil and military. We fear that this position is one which, in many respects, is calculated to provoke the indignation of that God who has given our nation the sovereignty over this great people; is contrary to the fundamental principles of religious toleration; is calculated to degrade the European character in the eyes of the natives; is opposed to the benevolent wishes of our native country for the introduction amongst them of useful knowledge and for their religious and moral improvement, as expressed in Act 53, George III. Cap. 155; and is contrary to the views of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as expressed in their despatch to the Supreme Government of India, dated the 20th February 1833, in which it is required, that "in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves."

"The countenance and support extended to idolatry and the violation of the principles of toleration to which we refer, consist principally in the following particulars."

1. In the employment of Brâhmans, and others, for the purpose of making heathen invocations for rain and fair weather.

"2. In the inscription of Shrí on public documents, and the dedication of the Government records to Ganesha and other false gods."

"3. In the entertainment in the Courts of Justice of questions of a purely idolatrous nature, when no civil right depends on them."

"4. In the degradation of certain castes, by excluding them from particular offices and benefits not connected with religion."

"5. In the attendance of the servants of Government, civil and military, in their official capacity, at Hindù and and Muhámmadan festivals, with a view to participate in their rites and ceremonies, or in the joining of troops, and the use of regimental bands in the processions of Heathen and Muhammadan festivals, or in their attendance in any other capacity than that of a police for the preservation of the peace."

"6. In the firing of salutes by the troops, or by the vessels of the Indian Navy, in intimation and honor of Heathen festivals, Muhammedan Ids, &c."

"We know that in the particular instances above enumerated, the consciences of many of the servants of Government have been wounded, and their minds harrassed by the part which they have been required, by the regulations of Government, or by the usage of the service, to take."

"We therefore most respectfully solicit that enquiry may be instituted by your Excellency in Council into the topics to which we have adverted; and we would further suggest that the following particulars ought also to be included in the enquiry, as it may often be found, that where only justice or charity was intended, an unnecessary and criminal support to native superstition has been, or is liable to be, afforded."

"1. The support given to Hindù temples, to mosques and tombs, either by the granting endowments, pensions, or immunities, or by the collection and distribution, by the officers of Government, of the revenues already appropriated to them."

"2. The granting of allowances and gifts to Bráhmans and other persons, because of their connection with the Heathen and Muhammedan priesthood."

"3. The present mode of administering oaths in the Native Courts of justice, and whether it be such as is proper for a Christian Government to allow and sanction.

"4. The endowment and support of colleges and schools for the inculcating of Heathen and Muhammedan doctrines and practices.

"We would entreat the provision of such remedial measures as your wisdom may suggest, for it is justly observed in the Honourable Court's Despatch, to which we have already referred, that, "arrangements which implicate the Government, whether in a greater or less degree, in the local superstitions of the natives, might well be objected to in point of principle, even without reference to their actual consequences; but that they also tend to consequences of an injurious kind, is evident, inasmuch as they exhibit the British power in such intimate connection with the unhappy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with the belief that we admit the divine origin of these superstitions, or at least we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority."

"The zeal which your Excellency's Government evinces for the general welfare of the natives, encourages us to hope that our earnest representation will meet with the most favorable consideration; and, praying that God may direct you in all your deliberations."

We remain, &c.

MADRAS.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Steam Committee to Major Head, containing as it does unanswerable facts as to the immense superiority of Bombay over all the rest of India as a place for landing the overland Packets, forms a very pleasing contrast to the querulous reply of the Calcutta Steam Committee. With the evidence before us as to what can be accomplished, by knowing what has been, we contend that it is highly preposterous to talk of any other route for the Mails than that between Suez and Bombay, until it can be shown, not theoretically but in practice, that India generally can receive their Packets more expeditiously than has been effected viâ Bombay—that is to say at the three Presidencies within 50 days and a third, and including Ceylon within 53 days and a half,—being an average of about seven weeks and a half to all parts of India and Ceylon. But supposing even this were possible, we are of opinion that Bombay would then be able to make out a very good case why the packets should be brought directly thither, for it has never been even asserted that any other port in India is to be compared with Bombay as a harbour—and, in commercial importance, it yields only to Calcutta. It can only be, therefore, by supposing what we know to be geographically impossible, that any other port in India can be put in comparison with Bombay, as far as expedition is concerned—nor can we imagine what other end can be compared with expedition in Steam Steam Communication between India and Great Britain.—*Madras Herald, February* 4.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Reverend DR. CORRIE, our Venerable Diocesan, it is with sincere regret we say, *is no more*;—his Lordship expired yesterday morning early—The public have been informed that his Lordship was taken seriously ill on Monday while in the Fort, and that he continued in an extremely dangerous state until Thursday, when some favourable symptoms appeared, and on Friday hopes were indulged that his valuable life would be spared; but they were fallacious, and on Saturday his Lordship's state was such as predicated the mournful event which was yesday morning announced.

His Lordship's remains were intered in the afternoon in the Cathedral Burial Ground—The Colours of the Fort and Master Attendant's Office were but half mast high during the day, to mark the mournful event.—*Madras Courier, February* 6.

CALCUTTA.

IRON ORES.—It is a lamentable fact that, while India possesses ores of a quality to produce steel, and it may be presumed, iron also, of the finest description in the world, the manufacturers of Great Britain have been dependent on foreign countries for the supply of this great metallic staple. Is this system never to cease? Are we to give the preference to thankless and jealous rivals, who presume on our necessities to tax our manufactures almost to the verge of prohibition, while our own possessions, with proper encouragement, would be able to meet all our wants in this respect? May not the hides, the tallow, the flax, the hemp, and the iron of the East be brought to that degree of perfection, as to compete with similar productions of less favored climes? We are taking the first steps in answering this question, and though the operation will be slow, we have no doubt that the result will be in the affirmative. But much depends on the degree of assistance rendered by the Government: if this be liberal, the consequences will be in proportion: if limited, it will defer the days we hope to witness, to times beyond this generation, paralyzing and retarding a state of public feeling which seems bent on obtaining for India a name based on the surest of all foundations—that of national prosperity. —*Englishman, January* 23.

The Chamber of Commerce has obtained for the Merchants the permission of the Board of Customs to tender accepted cheques on the Bank of Bengal in payment of Custom house duties. This will very much facilitate the despatch of business in the clearning of goods.—*Calcutta Courier, February* 23.

The Madras people have had their Steam Meeting: a short account of it will be found under the proper head. We have no time to-day for remarks, except merely to notice with satisfaction that there is no conspiring with Bombay against Calcutta in the resolutions adopted. A preference is very materially expressed in one of these for a plan that shall include Madras: any such plan *must* include Bengal unless it be framed with ingenious absurdity.—*Calcutta Courier, February* 4.

AGRA.

The following is the half yearly report, ending Dec. 1836, of the Agra Bank. It speaks strongly for the prosperity and steady advance of the Institution.

GENTLEMEN,

In laying the accounts of the Bank before you for the past year commencing with 1st July, and ending on the 31st of December, 1836,—the Directors have great gratification in reporting to you, that the balance of Nett Profit on the operations of this period is Company's Rupees 53,657-3-2,—that not a single loss has occurred during the past half year either in discount, loan, or miscellaneous business; and that the investment of the whole of the capital of the Bank amounting to ten lakhs of Rupees has been completed during the last six months.

The Nett Profit on the past half year's business will provide a dividend on the 2599 shares taken up previous to the commencement of the past half year and on the remaining shares as actually invested, during the currency of the same period at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum with a surplus of 2,536-4-9. The balance however of unappropriated profits from the Bank's operations commencing on 1st July 1833 up to the 30 June, 1836, having swelled to the large amount of Rs. 22,535-2 9½, there seems no reason why the rate of dividend should not rather be encreased for the past half year, than that a further amount of profit should be carried to a fund, created during the infancy of the establishment to meet contingencies, which contingencies have never taken place. Since the commencement of the Bank the only transaction which can be regarded as a loss is the advance of Rs. 400 to an officer, who went to England, before the arrangements with his securities were finally completed, the amount however was long since written off to profit and loss. As observed before, we have no overdue loan or discount standing in our accounts, and have indeed no reason to suppose that if it were desirable to wind up every existing transaction in order to test the stability of the institution, the loss of a single Pie would occur to the Bank from bad debts: the existing surplus is therefore fairly divisible, but as a matter of caution the Directors would propose to reserve therefrom the sum of Rs. 10,000, to meet future contingencies.

The following are the details of funds, profit, and the rates of dividend in past and present half years as exhibited in former printed statements.

			DIVIDEND.
2nd Half year of 1833.—Rs			8 per cent
1st ditto ditto of 1834			10 ditto.
2nd ditto ditto			10 ditto.
1st ditto ditto of 1835, Rs.	Assets. 5,47,695 2 5	Nett Profit, 11,906 8 7	10 ditto.
2nd ditto ditto of 1835..	8,52,933 5 0	30,034 8 0	12 ditto.
1st ditto ditto of 1836,..	12,72,075 7 3	30,019 0 9	12 ditto.
2nd ditto ditto of 1836....	19,00,300 1 4	53,657 3 2	14 ditto.

Now it will be seen at one glance that the progress of the establishment has been steady and satisfactory, during the past two years especially, and that the total funds of the Bank, at the close of 1836, are much more than double the amount at the end of 1835; while those of the half year just closed, exceed those of the preceding one by one third. No exact comparison of the rates of profit can be drawn out, because 7½ Lakhs of capital have been invested during the course of 1836 by parties at different periods, and with different funds, involving the Bank frequently in the necessity of providing for the immediate employment of large sums of cash, Company's paper &c., as paid in, in purchase of shares. Moreover, during the past half year the very large sum of 2 lakhs has been held by the Bank in Company's Paper being equal to an average of one third of the fixed and floating deposits. The Directors however are well assured that the security and confidence obtained by the holding of a large portion of Company's Paper or other Securities negociable in the bazar, is well purchased by the sacrifice of the difference between the market rate of interest and that of the public funds. Moreover it is a great misconception for parties to compare the rate of profit between two particular half years operation in a Bank rising so rapidly from infancy to maturity. For instance, the nett profit on Hoondeeaun for the second half year of 1835 being Rupees, 6,227 5 7 it gave on the capital of 2½ lakhs then invested, an increase to the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, while the nett profit on Hoondeeaun on the past half year though nearly double or Rupees 12, 134, 14, 4 scarce gives more than an increase of dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum, because the whole capital has since been filled up to the extent of 10 lakhs of Rs. The increase however of this branch of business is great, and though the profit is not considerable, with reference to the trouble the risk is almost nothing, it is obvious that all future increase of this branch of business will now go to swell the dividend on a capital now wholly paid up.

Mr. Beckett having towards the close of last half year retired from your Secretary ship on account of ill health, the Directors cannot but recommend for your consideration, the propriety of your making some pecuniary acknowledgment of his services.

To undertake the important office of Secretary to your Bank, on the filling up of which must depend the successful progress of your Bank, the Directors have nominated for your confirmation an individual, Mr. G. J. Gordon, whom they regard as in every respect equal to the Secretariat management of an Institution like the Agra Bank at the largest mercantile town in Upper India, and the seat of the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

The great increase of business has called for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. W. Abbott, on a salary of Rs. 300 a month; the appointment having been made under Rule 15, the confirmation is solicited from this meeting.—*Agra Ukhbar, February* 14.

With all its dulness, there are times when the Hurkaru becomes peculiarly amusing: we allude to those bursts of virtuous indignation in which our cotemporary occasionally indulges, against some unfortunate individual placed at the distance of fourteen or fifteen thousand miles from India, and of the motives or springs to whose actions poor Hurk is as ignorant as the grand Lama or any other peculiar incarnation of the Macauley omniscient principle. The last bit of facetiousness has had for *its* object Lord Brudenell—the cause, his Lordship amusing himself at Paris instead of coming out forthwith to join his regiment in India. Now if we recollect aright, the officer whose vacancy was filled up by the appointment of His Lordship, was absent in England for *five years*—yet during this period Hurky never thought it worth his while to remark upon the absence—and we dare say if he is in particular want of *news*, and will look over the army list, he will find more second Lieut. Colonels absent, and who are likely to be absent for a greater length of time than Lord Brudenell will be.

But the Hurkaru has been arguing on wrong premises occasioned by a total ignorance of the subject.

At the time of Lord Brudenell's appointment to the 11th Light Dragoons, the question of the relief of the corps had not been agitated. In May last however, the home authorities decided that the corps should be relieved, and this of itself may be considered a sufficient excuse for his remaining in Europe. But who is to pay his passage out? The Court of Directors will not, and surely if they do not think it necessary to pay for the sending out a second Lieut. Colonel they can scarcely expect his Lordship to incur the expense. Again the Hurkaru says "his Lordship intends to join his regiment on its return from India" does he? Pray Hurk on the return of the 11th Dragoons from India, to what Corps will Lord Brudenell belong? The very day a regiment lands in England, the 2d Lieutenant Colonel is placed on half pay. Lord Brudenell is second Lieut. Colonel, *ergo* Lord Brudenell will return to that obscurity the Hurkaru so much regrets his withdrawal from. The Hurkaru constantly speaks of Lord Brudenell as having "obtained a Regiment" and "commanding the 11th Light Dragoons," as though there was no such person in existence as Colonel Brutton, the Senior Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment. Truly his Lordship is in the Corps about as important an article as the spare splinter bars that hang on the back of a mail-coach, and were he in India, would have about as much to do with its duties and discipline as the Serjeant Major's wife. It really Hurky, would be too much to ask a man to pass ten months on the sea, merely for the pleasure of being placed on half pay on his return, and to pay his own passage out besides. The whole of Lord Brudenell's *fraud* as Hurky calls it, may be told in a few words. Lieutenant Colonel Childers of the 11th Light Dragoons, was desirous of retiring on half pay. The difficulty was in finding an officer of that rank desirous of coming on full pay, as the officer so appointed was sure of being placed on half pay again in a very short time. After Col. Childers' papers had been in upwards of nine months without the Horse Guards being able to find a successor, Lord Brudenell was proposed and appointed, there not being from the first day of his appointment a chance of his Lordship ever obtaining the command of the corps; and all that has been said and written on the subject, has been done in pure ignorance of the true state of the case. —*Ibid.*

A measure has, we learn, been determined on by the Supreme Government, which will give an extraordinary impulse to the already fast advancing prosperity of Agra. —the permanent steam navigation of the Jumna. With a view to this object three Iron Steam-boats, of the utmost possible buoyancy, have been ordered out from Maudesly and Co. and will probably within a year be plying on the Jumna.

This, with the presence of the two Boats now at Allahabad, and influx of small capitalists, will give to Agra a European population and activity unsurpassed by those of any city in the Moofusul.

Other measures for the improvement of our extensive local trade have, we believe, been submitted to the local Government, such as the erection of warfs, making the channel of the Jumna, &c. &c., which if vigorously adopted must have an important effect on our improvement.—*Ibid.*

The Hugh Lindsay left Bombay on the 18th Ult. with several passengers, among whom were Mr. Pidcock of the B. C. S. and Lieut. B. Hill, B. A. and the unusual number of letters 3567. This affords a striking comment on the question, where is our steam communication to be formed?—*Ibid.*

MEERUT.—On Saturday the 28th, the 11th Dragoons marched out, and the 16th Lancers marched into this station. The appearance of the latter corps, despite of lances and chin scales, is far from being so fine and soldierlike as that of the 11th. The men though young have a dissipated and shrivelled look, the horses thin and out of condition, the appointments, neither so substantial or well placed on the men, and to judge of the steadiness of the two corps by the state in which the one left a station where they had been for five years, and that in which the other entered, would lead to a most unfavourable conclusion. We understand that Colonel Arnold of the 11th, "though he had heard much, he had always looked at the reports as exaggerated, but he now saw how very superior the grooming and system of the 11th was to that of any corps in the service." In 1821, the Marquis of Hastings, then Commander in Chief, addressed a letter to the Commanding Officer highly complimentary, in consequenee of the total absence of courts martial during twelve months—the court martial returns for that period being blank. In the eighteen years the 11th have been in India, the *total* of courts martial have been *two hundred and sixteen*. (The king's corps quartered with the 11th had 187 in one year; whereof 116 occurred in six months.)—

The men of the Lancers are put on their horses in a sightly manner, but it does not look a good working seat, and must sway terribly on their horses. There should be moderation in all things, and there can be no use in stretching a soldier's legs down on a horse until the man looks like a school boy's—"little Tom Toddy all legs and no body," made to balance on the edge of a penknife.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief inspected H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons at Jatpore, about four miles from the city of Meerut. His Excellency arrived at the ground, where the regiment was drawn up in review order, at half past seven o'clock, and passed up and down each rank, inspecting carefully the several men and horses. The regiment afterwards ranked past in column of threes, and while they were passing, His Excellency frequently expressed his admiration both of men and horses, the former he said looking as well as if in England, and the latter in better condition than any corps either here or in England that he had inspected. After the regiment had ranked just, they formed close column of troops, the officers in front of the column, and His Excellency addressed a few words to them, expressive of "regret that he was about to lose so fine a corps, and how happy he should have been if circumstances had permitted his becoming better acquainted with them, but as he supposed all were anxious to revisit their native land, he wished them all prosperity on their return. The fine appearance of the regiment did

the officers infinite credit, and they might be justly proud of the character the regiment had gained. Good bye, and God bless you gentlemen." His Excellency was mounted on a very handsome grey Arab, but his Staff are far from coming up to the term so often used with regard to them, "brilliant." They are generally badly mounted on undersized horses, and putting the horse rode by His Excellency aside, 1,500 rupees would have been too much money for the rest of the batch. There were some most ungainly figures among the Staff, and one in particular might have sat for the portrait in the chimney sweeper's song,

My jacket was laced to the skirts, the woundy fine Ladies to draw,
And I borrowed a Councillor's jesey, to look like a limb of the law.

The gentleman was made up as if he'd been purchased out of an old clothes shop. The Adjutant General's department were all looking thin.

There has been a reference of some general importance to the service made by an officer of the Buffs, to His Excellency during the past week. The officer in question, the senior subaltern not in charge of a Company, was passed over by the Commanding Officer, the charge of a vacant Company being given to a junior officer. The reason for this supercession being, that the officer had on more than one occasion given a vote at a *Mess Meeting* opposed to that of his Commanding Officer—at least such is the reason said to have been assigned by the Commanding Officer. A short time since another reference was made in consequence of the Commanding Officer having *ordered the married officers to dine at the Mess*. The Commander in Chief refused to support Colonel Dennis in that instance. What His Excellency's opinion will be on the present reference, it is difficult to imagine, but where a Commanding officer grounds the supercession of an officer, upon opposition to his own *private* wishes, it is to be hoped His Excellency will see the impossibility of any man acting up to such a standard. A Commanding Officer compels an officer to give a vote, to say yes or no, and yet if the officer does not coincide with the Commandant, the professional prospects of the young man are to blighted. The Articles of War and Standing Orders are the legitimate guides for every officer, and differences in corps will be oftener found to arise from deviations from these by the senior than by the junior portion. The question is not what a Commanding Officer wishes, so much as what His Majesty or the Government may require; and yet a greater weight is generally given to the former.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CONSERVATIVE DINNER.

The CHAIRMAN rose and requested that a bumper might be filled for the next toast. He had, he said, to propose the health of the son of an illustrious sire (hear, hear)—the son of one whose name was imperishably connected with the institutions of Liverpool—whose conduct had shed a lustre over the brightest era of British history—whose name had shed a lustre over the town of Liverpool which he had long represented. (Hear, hear.) Of him it might be said, what would be an honour to any great man, that although he once wielded the destinies of this great empire, like the immortal Pitt, he died comparatively poor. He trusted the mantle of the illustrious sire had fallen upon the son; and also that the day was not far distant when Liverpool would hail that son as her representative. ("Hear, hear," with loud and continued cheering.) He would, then, propose to them "the health of their guest, the Hon. Charles John Canning, the son of their late illustrious representative, the Right Hon. George Canning." (The announcement was received with loud applause.)

Mr. CANNING then rose, amid the most deafening cheers, and when they had subsided, their worthy guest said, after the cordial greeting with which his name had been received among them, he must confess his total incapacity to express his feelings. Although there were a few persons in that room whose acquaintance he could claim, yet he was by no means well known to the majority. Still, he was not an entire stranger in the town. The name of Liverpool was associated with his earliest recollections. Every step he took reminded him that the name he bore was once an honoured name among them. (Cheers.) The kindness and the warmth with which they had welcomed an humble individual like himself, as an humble representative of that name they held in so much honour, was a more grateful acknowledgement of those services which had been rendered them by his father than all the marble statues or stately monuments they could erect to his memory. As the son of that man who had served them, he returned them his most sincere and hearty thanks. As a private individual he also thanked them. (Loud and continued cheers.) He hailed the warm reception he had received from them as a commencement of their acquaintance, which he trusted would not, as the chairman had expressed it, come to a speedy close. He thanked them for it, as a young member of Parliament, as one who had just taken his first political step. (Cheers.) To be received in so hearty a manner by a body of men, whose opinions no one could dispute, was extremely gratifying. The cause in which they were all embarked was one which their political opponents denounced as a sinking one; they called them an expiring faction. (Hear, hear.) If, perchance, the Conservatives returned a member to represent them in Parliament, their opponents cried out that they had stolen a march upon them, and exhorted their followers to make a struggle; they will not allow anything in favour of the Conservative,—there is no reaction. If a large county return a Conservative member, or a small town rejected the claims of a Radical parish beadle (cheers), it was always the same. They would allow of no reaction; the Conservatives had stolen a march upon them, next time they would be secure. That was what they heard from the Whig-Radical organs on all sides. But this would not make him disbelieve the evidence of his own senses, when he looked around him and saw a body of men who had no ostensible union among themselves, except that union which ought to pervade among the tradesmen of this large commercial town, or that freemasonry which did unite them in a bond as brothers in the common cause of their country. He would say no ostensible union; for what was it that induced them to come to the determination each man to seek out his brother; what was it that brought them together as one man? A consciousness that danger was abroad—that their best institutions in church and state were attacked by the Unitarians and Dissenters—yes, he would say, by them who were only political Dissenters. (Hear, hear.) They were attacked first openly, and then, when they were manfully defended, they were attempted to be dwindled away under the specious name of Reform. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) If he were to name any one particular question that had agitated the public mind for some time past, it would be found to have originated in a desire for reform. The changes which had taken place in their town-council would be found to have had their origin also in reform. In that it was intended to have tied a millstone round the neck of Conservatism in Liverpool, but he saw around him 800 substantial reasons why the result was not equal to the design. (Cheers.) They had had a good specimen lately of their determination to resist the encroachments of those Reformers when the latter had robbed their schools of the Bible. They had then given the best, the noblest answer. They had out of their own means supplied that which those so-called Reformers had thought right to deprive them of. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) Were they, then, to be told that there was no reaction? It was true that at a popular election arty spirit would rise high, and it would then be difficult to say which side were the real rioters; but when he saw around him, after mature reflection, a number of sober, thinking men, whose habits and manners afforded every reason to suppose they would form a correct judgment—when he saw such men about him, who by their own means voluntarily supported the good cause, then there was no mistake about the matter. ("Hear," and cheers.) The case was then widely different. The assembly of that night was such as gave him an assurance of their future success—that they would fight the good fight with cheerfulness. He would not detain them longer, but would just observe, that he for one would build his hopes of a bright future upon the answer that had that day been given to their opponents, that there was no reaction. He would wish them many a return of that auspicious day. (The hon. gentleman sat down amid the loud plaudits of the company.)—*Times, Oct.* 20.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham has declined the invitation to a dinner at Edinburgh in honour of his recovery, as he is "resolved to avoid all risks of a relapse before the recommencement of public business." He proceeds to say:—

"I have thus one only way of showing my gratitude for the confidence which you are pleased to repose in me. It is by *persevering in the same course of conduct by which I have gained it; by steadily pursuing what appears best fitted to promote the good of the community* at large, without the least regard to any other interests whatever, and with the fixed resolution to resist all attempts, whether to dictate or to obstruct that course, let them come from what quarter they may."

These are safe generalities, with exception of his Lordship's pledge to perseverance in the same course of conduct, which must rather alarm some of his new Radical friends, whose applause can hardly be given for an *encore*. A repetition of his old part cannot be what is expected or required by those who quarrelled most fiercely with it.

In observations on our article of last week on this subject, (which we certainly should not have felt ourselves called upon to write if we had seen the judicious address of the Edinburgh citizens instead of the article in *Tait's Magazine*, the aim of which appeared sinister), the *True Sun* has produced a specious and very well-varnished apology for Lord Brougham. Rejecting the glosses, we sincerely respect the generous feeling which runs through the defence. The writer says:—

"We will not ask whether the *Examiner* does not co-operate with and compliment men whose inconsistencies have given the country as much cause of complaint as those of Lord Brougham; we will only say, that let any public man be in Lord Brougham's present position, and it is the part, not merely of generosity but of justice, to look at the whole bearing of his past public life, to estimate it according to its prevailing character, and to deal with him as with a man who has honourably fulfilled one career of public service and is about to enter on a renewed course."

The *True Sun* can hardly mean to affirm that Lord Brougham's career in office was praiseworthy; it cannot surely deny that, if not the worst, he was one of the worst members of the Grey Ministry. But a new course is now open to him—a new part to be expected from him, it is said, and to this we have only at present to answer that we have no confidence in the patriotism which is courtiership turned sour.

We are not aware that we compliment any men whose inconsistencies have given the country as much cause of complaint as those of Lord Brougham, as the *True Sun* alleges; but let the difference always be marked between the change of opinion in men in power, from bad to good and that from good to bad—let it be noted, for a judgement on their characters, whether they have cooled or warmed in the public cause, as they had the opportunity of serving or disserving it; whether they have become better or worse friends of the people; whether they have advanced or receded in liberality. We know not how to trust a man who is like the sign in an algebraic equation, *minus* when on the Ministerial side, and *plus* when transferred to the opposite.

"No doubt (says the *True Sun*) Lord Brougham has, as the *Examiner* alleges, shared the culpable backwardness of the Whigs. He has been misled by the common blunder of his political associates. He has acted on that principle of party union which used to be denounced in front of the *Examiner* as 'The madness of many for the gain of a few *' and the recommendation of which to Reformers is part of the 'high statesmanship' of its present critical recommendation. Of this folly we would fain hope his Lordship is as convalescent as of his other ailments. But a broad distinction is conceded when we are told of 'the exceptions of Popular Education and Law Reform.' If 'beyond these' he has 'no claim to Radical applause,' what are their claims who have shown so little efficient sympathy with him in either one or the other? and yet from whom we are to be disunited at our peril, and that of the cause of Reform?"

The writer in the *True Sun* will perceive, on a moment's reflection, that he has done us an injustice in alleging that we have recommended party union; what Mr. Henry Bulwer has suggested, and we have recommended, is the very opposite thing; the breaking up of party union in the received sence of the terms, the breaking up of the party union which requires sacrifices of principle and the suppression of opinion, and the substitution of union, allowing of adherence to principles and freedom of opinion upon disputed questions. Do we recommend party in agreeing with Mr Henry Bulwer that the members of the Government favourable to the Ballot, the Repeal of the Septennial Act, and other reforms, should be at liberty to vote according to their sincere judgments? What we desire is, the union which may strengthen agreement and tolerate differences. Give all opinions fair play, and let them prevail by the truth that is in them, or fall by their unsoundness.

Now to answer the concluding question of the *True Sun*. If beyond Popular Education and Law Reform Lord Brougham has no claim to Radical applause, what are their claims who have shown so little efficient sympathy with him in either one or the other, asks our contemporary.

Lord Brougham's praise in both these provinces must be limited and qualified. He did good service by commencing the work of popular enlightenment, but when in office did he not renounce a system of national education, which he had advocated before he stook his seat on the woolsack? What has he done beyond the first step, praiseworthy as it was? In Law Reform, also, Lord Brougham's services have not extended beyond the disturbance of a bad system—he has exposed many of the defects and faults of the law, but he has not conceived any large and comprehensive system of improvement. He is to be valued as a pioneer, but no more, for he has evinced no constructive skill, and in some instances he has defended vicious principles and opposed the amendment of the existing law. For example upon the instant, we refer to his alteration of the Coroners Courts' Bill, empowering Coroners to exlude the public from their Courts; and to his defeating the Justices' Bill (of Mr. Bonham Carter, we believe), which authorized Magistrates to remit penalties exceeding the means of prisoners. Our Legislature, most careful of the rich, and most careless of the poor, directs penalties not exceeding a certain sum nor less than another certain sum, and the effect of the *maximum* is of course to prevent any proportionment of the penalty to the ample means of the rich, to whom it, therefore, does not operate as a punishment; and, on the other hand, the effect of the *minimum* is to prevent the proportionment of the penalty to the slender means of the very poor, to whom it may be sentence of utter ruin. Magistrates of proper sentiments felt the injustice of committing poor creatures to prison in default of their paying fines disproportioned to their means (penalties of forty shillings and five pounds on persons living from hand to mouth, and earning perhaps thirty pounds a year, being much more in effect than the amercement of the rich in the proportion of a fifteenth or a sixth of their large incomes), and the Bill referred to, which Lord Brougham defeated, was framed to give a dispensing power to Magistrates to relieve the poor from the injustice of fines exceeding their means, against which they should be secured by an express provision in the Bill of Rights. We could mention many other instances in which Lord Brougham's views of the law as it is, and notions of the law as it should be, have been signally erroneous; but we readily admit the initiative services he rendered by breaking ground against the old system and dissipating the *prestige* of its perfection. Sir Robert Peel is, however, entitled to the same praise on the same score, and yet, though we acknowledge our obligations to him for this particular service, we do not think him a sound reformer or a safe politician.

We have no disposition to be unjust or harsh to Lord Brougham, but we cannot alter the opinions we have often expressed of his conduct and his political character, as we are not aware of any change in him, except that from the man *in* office to the man *out* of office (and fair as may be the *out-side* view, we must remember what we have seen of the *in-side*); but should we, in his future career, see any signs of better promise—an advance to better principles, and the adoption of a straighter course, more steadiness, and consistency—we shall not be slow to acknowledge and to welcome them, and past differences will only make us doubly anxious to render justice to his new claims to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-countrymen.—*Examiner, Oct.* 16.

* Note of the *Examiner*.—Who with a particle of masculine taste can prefer that antithetical see-saw of Pope to the passage of Defoe which we have substituted as our motto, which breathes the resolution to serve truth, and to brave the certain consequences in calumny and persecution.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—OCT. 22.

Two pretences sufficed as arguments with the Tories for refusing to Ireland the benefits of a legislative union with Great Britain, and the manifest advantages of Corporate Reform. It was not denied that the Irish municipalities stood greatly in need of a searching, extensive reform. The manifold delinquencies of the old corporations were freely admitted and denounced as vehemently, at least in words, by the followers of Baron Lyndhurst as by the supporters of Lord Melbourne. No one had the courage to raise his voice in defence of these sinks of corruption. The enormity of their guilt exceed even Lord Londonderry's power of endurance. On all sides their hideous malversation was proclaimed; and so profligate had they become under Tory patronage, that the inveterate partisans of abuse pronounced them irreclaimable and voted their annihilation.

For this extraordinary conduct the Destructive Peers assigned two reasons If, said they, we reform these bodies, instead of tearing them up by the roots and casting them into the fire, we shall create a Catholic ascendancy in towns upon the ruins of Orangeism, and thus give to the long-excluded Catholics a power, which they will undoubtedly exercise, of excluding Protestants from the town councils; and we shall also promote a violent agitation in a portion of the empire where quiet is so much wanting, and where repose would cure all the evils under which the people suffer. Such were the reasons put forth by the Tory Peers in support of the mischievous resolution by which they pledged their House to interpose between the people of Ireland and equal justice to them with the other two sections of the empire.

We are by no means satisfied with the explanation given last night by *The Standard* of its article of the preceding evening. No one could read that article without perceiving that the object of the writer of it was to produce an impression that the conductors of *The Chronicle* were actuated by *interested motives*, in the language they held with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula. A charge like this, vitally effecting the honour and character of the conductors of *The Chronicle*, ought not to have been made without some ground of justification, and the Proprietor or Editor of *The Standard* had no ground whatever for the false aspersion. *The Chronicle* cannot lay claim to infallibility any more than its contemporaries, but it has always conveyed to the public as correct and impartial an account of the passing events in the Peninsula as it could procure by the employment of able and intelligent correspondents, supported at great expense; and its opinions, founded on that intelligence, have always been honestly given. The particular expressions respecting Spanish Stock, attributed by *The Standard* to *The Chronicle*, never were used by us, though they might have been used by our City Correspondent in his report of the opinions entertained on the Exchange, for which we are no more chargeable than for any other opinions that, as historians of the day, it is our duty to report. We scorn to retaliate, else it would be easy for us to show that *The Standard*, both in its own City articles and those which it borrows from *The Times*, is much more chargeable with rashness than *The Chronicle*. To take only one sample—in the City article of *The Standard* of the 12th instant, the public were favoured with the following report, as destitute of foundation as it must have proved injurious to all who placed any reliance on it: "M. Ardoin, the French banker, and M. Durou, the Spanish consul at Bayonne, arrived at London this morning at six o'clock. We are informed that the negotiations for funds to meet the Spanish dividends are so forward *that very little remains to be settled before advertising them in due course*." Would it be just to charge *The Standard* with intending by this statement to raise the price of Spanish Stock?

We have no objection to fair controversay; but, once for all, we beg to inform the Proprietor or Editor of *The Standard*, that we will not patiently submit to charges affecting our honour and character.

EXAMINER.—OCTOBER 16.

The French Ministry have made a representation to the King in favour of an amnesty to be granted towards 62 persons charged with political offences. The ministerial report is signed by M. Persil, and includes in the proposed pardon Carrier, Thiers, Arnaud, Mazoyer, Chatagnier, Bille, Morel, Jullien, Laporte, Boyer, Genest, Adam, Guichard, Mollard, Bechet, of the Lyons and St. Etienne prisoners condemned by the Court of Peers; and twelve more condemned by the Assize Court of Paris. The rest, forming the greater number, were condemned by the Assize Court of La Vendee, or the western departments, and of course were engaged in the Carlist insurrection. A subsequent ordinance in the *Moniteur* has given effect to this remission of penalties. So far as it goes this is a judicious step on the part of the Government, and has given satisfaction; but in the eyes of many that satisfaction is tainted by the fact that mercy has been extended as liberally to the Carlist and Vendean offenders as to those of Republican cast. Expectations were entertained that the prisoners at Ham would have been included in this act of clemency, but it appears they were unwilling to acknowledge the new dynasty by petitioning the "King," a ceremony required from all the others. They will, however, it is said, be removed from their present prison to a *maison de santé*. The merit of this ordinance—such as there is in it—is claimed for M. de Sauzet.

When the present French Cabinet took the reins of government, it was held out by their organs that although the co-operation force was to be disbanded, yet that orders had been sent to the frontiers to punish any infraction of the quadruple alliance. The stream of complaints which reach us from Bayonne and elsewhere show that if the French authorities have received "orders," they have a shrewd notion as to the manner in which they are expected to obey them. Such pretty bad faith it unworthy of a great government.

The *Messager* reports the receipt of a letter from the Czar Nicholas, thanking the French King for the conduct of Admiral Roussin in the affair of Mr. Churchill at Constantinople. Now, as the line of conduct followed by the Admiral was by no means one of friendliness to England, we may infer that even before the dismission of Thiers the disposition of Louis Philippe to fall off from his English alliance had commenced.

Our countrymen at St. Sebastian have reaped another harvest of honour. Ill requited for the past, and but little flattered by golden prospects for the future, the Legion has shown the unfailing characteristic of British troops in the face of an enemy. The Carlists, not wanting, as it should seem, in hardihood, knowing that a part of the garrison of St. Sebastian had been dispatched to the westward, ventured, on the 1st inst. upon a general attack of the British lines, and sustained a sanguinary overthrow. During the preceding night they concentrated, on the fortified heights of Ametza, all the troops, reinforcements, and armed peasantry which they could collect from the different points of the province. They also placed in battery, on this commanding position, several pieces of heavy artillery. From the front of the British line of cantonments to Ametza is not more than 500 yards. "As the day broke," we cite the despatch of General Evans, "their cannon opened from Ametza on the quarters occupied by our troops. Under the cover of this fire, and counting on the confusion it was expected to create, their infantry advanced to the attack. Our front picket-house, occupied by three companies of the Westminster Grenadiers, under Major Lister and Captain Maclain, was maintained with peculiar firmness. It was perforated by about 70 cannon-shot, but not a man, except from wounds, left his post. The posts of the 2nd Spanish light infantry were similarly attacked, and similarly defended. The enemy frequently sallied from their works, but were always driven in again at the point of the bayonet. Our small corps of lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wakefield, were most useful and distinguished, and charged more than once in a very brilliant manner. The artillery also, under the able direction of Colonel Colquhoun, was placed and directed with excellent skill, and produced important effects. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon some heavy explosions took place in the enemy's lines, perhaps of caissons blown up by our shells. Their fire slackened, they commenced retiring their guns, which they completed in the night and following day. This conflict continued above twelve hours, and was not quite over till after dark. Our troops were full of ardour, and we might probably have seized on the enemy's cannon, but having already gained a decisive success, and inflicted a severe punishment on the rebels, I did not desire to throw away, for an inadequate result, four or five hundred additional men in killed and wounded, which it might have cost to storm the steep and intrenched heights before us particularly as it does not enter into my plan to retain possession of that position. The complete order and intrepidity evinced by the officers and men, Spanish and English, on this occasion, appeared to me worthy of far more veteran soldiers, and will, I hope, meet with his Majesty's approbation. It was one of the best-contested actions fought by the troops of this corps since I have had the honour of commanding it." The General states his estimate of the enemy's loss at not less than 1,000 men; that of the Queen's army at about [redacted] wounded, including 37 officers. He expresses [redacted] to Major-General Jauregui, Brigadier-Generals Chichester, Le Marchant (Adjutant-General,) Van Halen, Fitzgerald, and Godfrey; to Colonels de Lancey, Jockmus (Quarter-master-General,) and Belloso, and to the officers of his personal staff.

The Cortes meets at Lisbon on the 1st of December next, and there appears to prevail there a disposition to await a proper settlement of constitutional questions. The Peers of Portugal, to the number of 27 out of 41, have presented to the Queen a solemn protest against the extinction of their order as a legislative body. They complain that the revolution was brought about by means of the army, and urge against a step furthered by such means, that, "according to the constitution now proclaimed by it, and according to the public law of every civilized nation, the army is essentially obedient, and can never be assembled to deliberate on and carry resolutions." The first signature to this memorial is that of the Duke of Palmella.

We meet in the private correspondence of the *Times* a passage which goes to oppose an impression entertained that the military movement of the 9th of September was the result of intrigues on the part of the men it has called into office. It says—"When the popular commotion commenced, a deputation of the National Guard waited upon the Viscount Sa da Bandeira, the present Minister of Finance and *ad interim* for Foreign Affairs, requesting that he would put himself at their head, but he nobly refused, telling them that he would not by his presence promote such a commotion, as it was not compatible with a man of honour, who had lost his arm, and received five musket-balls in his body, to subvert the charter for which he had fought, notwithstanding it might be in favour of the Constitution of 1820: but that, the people being the best judges of their welfare, he would neither encourage nor oppose it."

TIMES.—OCT. 21.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived. They contain no news of importance. The indisposition of the King, referred to in our number of yesterday, was merely a slight cold, which had entirely ceased to affect his Majesty; but the King's sister, the Princess Adelaide, is, we regret to observe, seriously ill. It was again rumoured that the Chambers would be convoked for November. As, however, the new Cabinet could gain nothing by anticipating the ordinary period for the commencement of the Legislative Session, the report was deemed unworthy of credit. The visit of the King of the Belgians to Paris remained unaccounted for. The arrival of M. Rothschild at the Chateau, where he had (on Tuesday) an audience of King Leopold, occasioned a rumour that His Majesty had a new loan in contemplation. The journals before us mention a report that the diplomatic establishment of Russia in Paris was about to be materially reduced; Princess Lieven being under orders to repair to St. Petersburgh.

The trial of the persons accused of clandestinely manufacturing gunpowder with treasonable objects, and for being members of illegal associations, and which commenced on Monday last, was proceeding. Our private letters referring to this subject speak of it as having produced no sensation whatever. They assure us, however, that Government had not deemed it prudent or expedient to discontinue any of the precautions for the preservation of the King that had been taken since the attempt of Fieschi.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an article professing to be a defence of the conduct of France as a party to the treaty of quadruple alliance, but written in fact to convey an assurance that the French Government does not contemplate a connexion with the Northern Cabinets of Europe at the expense of its British alliance. The first portion of the subject respecting Spain is worn out; but, appli-

cable to the second, we find in the grave *Journal des Debats* ("By the father, how he holds his countenance!") an apparently serious expression of confidence in "the "elevated intellect and in the sound judgment of the men "who compose the British Cabinet," "which cannot "but remove from their minds all inquietude respecting "the maintenance of the happy and honourable alliance "of Great Britain with France!"

Immediately following this article we find, as a proof, no doubt, of the fidelity of France to her engagements, a paragraph which states, that in virtue of an order of Government, the Carlist General Maroto (arrested on the frontier of the Eastern Pyrennees) left Perpignan on the 10th instant, under the care of a gendarme, for Tours, in which place he is, by order of the French Government, to reside.

There was in respect of French stock a reaction in Paris on Wednesday, owing in the first place to the comparative improvement on the London Stock Exchange on Monday, and secondly to the increasing confidence in the amicable arrangement of the Swiss question. A private letter from Bayonne, dated the 15th inst., stated that Don Carlos was still, on the 13th inst., at Durango, and Villareal at Salmas. An immense quantity of military stores had been collected at Mondragon, where eight waggons laden with shells had lately arrived.

Letters from our correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 28th ult., have arrived: we are forced however, to defer their publication till to-morrow. M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, annoyed, it would seem, at the check his influence had experienced by the dismissal of the Reis-Effendi, had resolved on vengeance against Perteff Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, who was instrumental in prevailing on the Sultan to give that satisfaction to England. He had accordingly taken occasion of the dilatoriness evinced by the British Cabinet to come to a decision in the case of Mr. Churchill to present a note to the Sultan in which he denounced Perteff Pasha as the cause of the difficulties the Ottoman Government had to contend with, and expressed the deep regret the Emperor of Russia would feel were the Sultan to continue any longer his confidence in that Minister. Mahmoud is represented as having become alarmed at this communication, and to have sent for Perteff Pasha, whom he abused in the most violent terms, and then dismissed him from his presence, without allowing him to say a word in his defence. His ulterior total disgrace was considered inevitable.

The Porte answered the note of M. de Boutenieff by assuring him that the removal of the Reis-Effendi was not a satisfaction offered to England, and that it was his firm determination not to make any further concessions to Lord Ponsonby. Redschid Pasha had gained some advantage over the Kurdish insurgents, and taken possession of the town of Altun Kinpru. Mr. M'Neil, who had arrived at Teheran on the 1st ult., had left that city to join the Schah, then on his way to Herat. Mr. Ellis, the former Ambassador of England in Persia, had embarked on the 24th for Odessa, from whence he was to proceed to St. Petersburgh before his return to England. The plague was rapidly increasing in Constantinople.

PARIS, OCT. 19 —We are in hourly expectation of telegraphic intelligence from Berne with the result of the first day's proceeding in the Extraordinary Diet on the subject of the dispute with France. That result cannot, however, be decisive, as on the commencement of a session every member of the Diet has a right to deliver his individual sentiments on the questions to discuss which he is informed, he has been summoned. As, therefore, many speakers will no doubt have offered themselves to make such preliminary orations, a day or two were expected to elapse before the real business could in a formal shape come before the Diet. The majority of the letters received this day from Switzerland regard the matter as likely to be pacifically arranged, while they all state that the determination of the Cantons not to make dishonorable concessions is fixed.

On Spanish affairs we have nothing I suppose of a date so recent as your own accounts. I shall therefore merely observe, that public indignation is at its acmè against the parties concerned in the manœuvres of Monday on the Bourse, by which French and Spanish stock were forced up in the face of accounts (known no doubt to many persons), that when published, caused so frightful a reaction as the stock lists of yesterday will have demonstrated.

You will observe by the newspapers, that M. Rougemont, jun., (a partner in the banking firm of Rougemont de Lowenberg and Co.) left town yesterday for Berne, charged with a message from Count Molé, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Directory. As, however, M. Rougemont belongs to the aristocratic party in Switzerland (being half a Neufchatelese and half a Bernese), it is not considered probable that he will be able to influence the men now in power, and who are almost identified with the popular party. Still, there can be little doubt, that by one or other expedient the French Government will escape out of its present unenviable position in regard to Switzerland. Even the most ardent of that party here see no ground for believing that hostilities will take place between the two countries, while they feel deeply and acutely wounded by the conduct which the Government of France has permitted itself to adopt towards a neighbouring state. For example, a Bernese gentleman of distinction now in Paris, has been indirectly solicited to wait on Count Molé to acquaint him with the real state of feeling in the cantons. An intimation was at the same time conveyed to him, that he might be intrusted with a conciliatory communication to the Directory; but so much incensed is he at the conduct of France, that although desiring that no serious consequences should grow out of the affair, he declined calling on Count Molé.

The trials of the parties implicated in the gunpowder affair of the Rue d'Orsine, and in other treasonable or seditious proceedings, commenced on Monday last. Little comparative progress has been yet made in them and still less do they attract public attention. I wish I could affirm that this silence and apparent apathy sprung from the general re-establishment of good feeling on political subjects, but I know that Government is not the dupe of appearances, and that in no respect are the precautions taken in consequence of the murderous attempts of Fieschi and Alibaud discontinued.

We are about to have a new *proces* against two would-be regicides. They are the young scoundrels arrested on the 28th of July last charged with an intention to assassinate the King at the review intended for the following day, and which arrest confirmed the Ministry in their intention to postpone that review. The names of these precocious ruffians are Ursel and Fontaine. They are respectively 17 years of age uneducated, and ignorant. One of them (Ursel) is penitent, and has within these few days petitioned the Queen to interfere with the King to obtain for him a pardon. The other is of a different disposition. He persists in justifying his motives, and in declaring that his ambition is undiminished to see his name figure in history in juxta-position with Louvel, Alibaud, &c.! The Government is about to display something like common sense in this matter. These persons are to be tried not by the Court of Peers, but by the Court d'Assises.

Fontaine is the principal ruffian. He originated the idea of the regicide, and, considering that an accomplice was necessary (Alibaud having failed because of his having had no ally), he persuaded Ursel to join him. They were to have been armed with pistols and daggers, and at the moment when the National Guard would be marching past the King, they calculated on slipping between the ranks, and thus consummating their crime.

The King is much better of his cold, but Madame Adelaide, is, I regret to say, seriously indisposed.

(From the papers.)

All the members of the French Cabinet, including M. Martin du Nord, all the Ambassadors, accredited in Paris, M. de Wether, Prince Esterhazy, Count Pozzo di Borgo, and the Prince of Schoenburg, were entertained at a grand dinner on Monday by Count d'Appony the Austrian Minister.—*Courier Français.*

A courier from St. Petersburgh arrived at the Russian Embassy in Paris on Monday evening. M. Pozzo di Borgo is said to have received by him despatches from Count de Nesselrode, inviting him to hasten as much a possible his return to England. Notwithstanding the entreaties of his Court, M. Pozzo di Borgo, who is watching Prince Esterhazy with a jealous eye, appears unwilling to leave Paris before the Austrian Ambassador in London shall have returned to his post.—*Courrier Français.*

It is reported that Princess de Lieven will shortly shut up her *salons*, and even proceed to St. Petersburgh.—*Courier Français.*

M. de Rougemont, the son of M. de Rougemont Lowenberg, has left for Switzerland, on a mission intrusted to him it is said by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—*Courier Français.*

The squadron commanded by Admiral Hugon arrived off Barcelona on the morning of the 6th inst. The British ship Rodney fired the customary salute, which was returned by the French vessels. The latter, however, did not enter the harbour.—*Courier Français.*

It has been reported, on the Bourse, during some days, that the two houses of Rothschild, in London and Paris, were about to dissolve partnership —*Le Siecle.*

It is said that since the publication of the Royal ordinance granting pardon to the 62 political prisoners, other petitions have been presented to the Minister of Justice, who, immediately on receiving them laid them before the King; and that another grant of pardons will be made in the early part of December next.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

TIMES.—OCT. 20.

The great city meeting to raise subscriptions to erect a statue of the Duke of Wellington takes place to-day at the Mansion-house. This is a tribute of respect purely of civic origin, in return for acknowledged and special services done to the city by his Grace, and in which as the requisition to the Lord Mayor will testify, men of all political parties concur. The borough of Southwark, which also derived great benefit from those improvements of which the Duke of Wellington was the great promoter, has taken a conspicuous part on this occasion, and there has arisen, we understand, a generous rivalry between the Londoners and the people of Southwark which shall most effectually promote the object in view, and to which of them the honour shall be awarded of furnishing a site for the proposed statue. At both ends of the new bridge are spots almost equally suitable for the purpose, and, to judge from appearances, the point will not be very readily waved by either party. Unless it were to be determined by the weight of subscription, no very ready mode presents itself of adjusting it, though to an impartial judge unconnected either with the City or with Southwark, there cannot be a moment's doubt of the propriety of placing the statue on that side of the bridge which is empatically metropolitan ground It is right, however, to state that the contest will be conducted in the most friendly spirit. That the sum wanted, whatever it may be, will be easily raised there can be no doubt. The requisition to the Lord Mayor has between 400 and 500 signatures, and the interest taken in the subscriptions, out of the city as well at in it, is very great. All the livery companies, whose property for the most part has risen in value with the general improvement of the city, will of course contribute liberally. To the whole city the occasion is one of much interest, and must, we dare say, be as agreeable to the Duke of Wellington as it is honourable to those with whom the project originated.

Monday's French papers did not reach us till last night.

The *Moniteur* of Monday announces the arrival of the King of the Belgians at the Chateau of the Tuileries at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. This event, for which we were fully prepared by our accounts from Brussels, appears to have taken the Parisian journalists as much by surprise as is usual with them. No comment whatever accompanies its announcement, if we except an assertion of *Le Messager*, that it relates solely to the arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Mary of Orleans with the King of Naples. This speculation was not however, deemed worthy attention.

MM. Guizot and Duchatel and Admiral Rosamel (Ministers for Public Instruction, Finance, and the Marine), have been re-elected deputies for the departments they had represented before their appointment to the Ministry. The *Messager*, in noticing the recall of M. de St. Priest from Portugal, attributes it to a desire of the French Cabinet to satisfy the British Government, which had compiained of his conduct on the occasion of the revolution at Lisbon on the 10th of September, and particularly for his having advised the Queen and Prince Ferdinand to accept the Constitution of 1820, and to decline the offer made by Lord Howard de Walden of an asylum on board the British ships of war in the Tagus, M. Bois Le Comte, Charge d'Affaires of France at Madrid, is to succeed M. de St. Priest at Lisbon, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim*. *La Paix* states simply that M. de St. Priest is recalled, but the *Messager* asserts that he will be appointed Ambassador at Naples, through the powerful influence he enjoys at Court. The same paper mentions a report that certain English capitalists had advanced to the Porte 2,000,000*l.* sterling, to defray the expense of rebuilding that part of Constantinople lately destroyed by fire, in return for which the Sultan had made new concessions to British commerce, particularly by permitting the establishment of an entrepot for English merchandise on the European side of the Dardanelles, which merchandise is not to be subject to the payment of any duties.

Since the return of the King and Royal Family to the Tuileries, the receptions at Court have been numerous. At an audience of His Majesty on Friday last, Count D'Appony, Austrian Ambassador, presented to the King a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the birth of a Princess, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary.

The intelligence received from Algiers, although not absolutely important, is interesting, inasmuch as it would show that the position of Abd-el-Kader was daily becoming more critical, by the defection of adherents and the increasing influence of the French over the Arab tribes.

The Swiss question had undergone little change in Paris on Monday. The Swiss papers received on that day showed a more general disposition to resist than had been looked for by the French Government, but it will be seen that confidence in the pacific termination of the affair was still stronger than ever in the French capital. The Council of State of Argau laid before the Grand Council the following propositions:—That the deputies of that Canton be instructed to condemn the Directory for having taken up the affair of Conseil, and submitted it to the Diet, instead of directing it to be dealt with as a simple violation of the police regulations; that no provocation had been offered to justify the conduct of the French Government, and that full information on the affair of Conseil be transmitted to it, repelling with force and dignity the assertions of the Duke de Montebello respecting the state of Switzerland and the pretended influence of the anarchists within the cantons; and, finally, that a wish for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries be expressed to the French Government. It was further proposed that remonstrances should be addressed to the canton of Vaud to overcome its resistance. The patriotic societies of the Jura, in addresses to the Grand Council of Berne and the Diet, expressed their determination to resist the measures ordered by the French Government, although that canton, from its contiguity to France, would be the first to suffer from a hostile collision. The other Swiss journals contain from other parts of Switzerland statements of a similar kind.

The accounts received from Spain on Monday are not important. Private letters from Bayonne dated the 18th instant state, that the head-quarters of Don Carlos, were still, on the 11th instant, at Durango. Accounts from Elisondo announced that the Christino line, extending from Pampeluna to Valcarlos, had been broken by the Carlists under the command of Echevarria. In the course of this operation the Carlists took possession of a small village called Zuriani, from which the Christinos in vain attempted to dislodge them. It was reported that a misunderstanding had occurred between Generals Espartero and Saarsfield. The Legion of Algiers was described as still in a state of destitution. General Lebeau had applied to the French Government to be recalled. The Carlists were not occupied solely on the offensive. They were strongly fortifying the line on the French frontier of Guipuscoa, Oyarzun, Hernani, Tolosa, Mondragon, the Ribers, Estella, &c., Biscay. Orchandiano, the coast (Lequeitio, Plencia, &c.)

The *Memorial Bordelais* mentions, that a Spanish Cabinet courier, coming from Madrid, passed through Bordeaux on the 11th in the evening, the bearer of bills of exchange to the amount of 5,000,000 francs (200,000*l*) for the payment of the dividends due on the 1st of November. This statement added to other rumours to the same purport, and others stating that Gomez had been defeated, had the effect of raising Spanish stock on Monday from 22 to 25. Under a similar impression, and of reports that Government had every reason to expect an amicable resolution of the Swiss Diet, the French funds improved the same day 1 per cent.

Private letters from Barcelona, dated the 10th inst., stated that General Mina had definitively resigned the command of Catalonia, and that Serrano had succeeded him as Captain-General of that province. Mina would, it was expected, proceed immediately to [illegible] for the recovery of his health.

(Extracts from the French papers.)

The Duke of Orleans set out for Brussels on Friday morning at half-past 9 o'clock.

The King of the Belgians left Brussels on Saturday at noon, and arrived at the Tuileries last evening, at half-past 7. The *Union* of Brussels, speaking of this visit, says—"We are informed that it is in consequence of a pressing invitation from the King of the French, and is, we are assured, connected with affairs of importance. The King's absence will be but for a few days. The Queen and the Prince Royal remain at Laecken." The *Messager* says that the object of His Majesty's visit relates to arrangements to be made for the approaching marriage of the Princess Mary with the King of Naples, King Louis Philippe having great confidence in the judgment of his son-in-law.

On Friday evening the King transacted business with the Minister of Public Instruction. The Neapolitan Chargé d'Affaires, the Prince de Caradja, Colonel Caradoc, the Count de Latour Maubourg, and M. Rouen, had the honour of being received by His Majesty. On Saturday morning the authorities of Neuilly were admitted to pay their respects to the King on his removing to Paris. At 6 o'clock their Majesties and the Royal family arrived at the Tuileries. In the evening his Excellency Lord Granville, the Saxon Minister, the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of the Seine, and Admirel Jacob, were received by His Majesty, who transacted business with the Ministers of War and for Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the King transacted business with the Minister of Public Instruction.

The *Messager* has the following:—"It is reported, that M. de St. Priest's recall from Portugal is owing to a wish of our Cabinet to satisfy the English Government, which, it appears, has made loud complaints against his conduct on the occasion of the revolution at Lisbon on the 10th of September. The great cause of discontent is said to be the advice given by M. de St. Priest to the Queen and Prince Ferdinand to accept the Constitution of 1820, and to refuse the asylum offered them by Lord Howard de Walden on board the British ships of war. It is added, that M. de St. Priest will be sent as Ambassador to Naples, a favour he owes to his interest at Court." The same journal also says—"It is stated that some English capitalists have made an advance to the Ottoman Porte of 2,000,000*l* sterling, for the purpose of rebuilding that part of Constantinople which was recently destroyed by fire. The Sultan, it is added, has rewarded this act of service by grants of new privileges and concessions to English commerce, and particularly by that of forming on the European side of the Dardanelles a depôt for British merchandise, to be imported without the payment of any duties."

The *Courier Français* states, that according to a letter from Guadaloupe, a violent schism had arisen in the Royal Court of that colony, in consequence of a decree it had issued in a trial in which one of the judges of the court was interested. Four counsellors who took part in the affair had been suspended by the Government, as well as the substitute for the Procureur-General. They had received orders to embark in a Government ship for the continent.

M. Baluffi, Bishop of Bagnarea, and the Pope's Nuncia to New Granada, has been for some days in Paris, and will shortly embark for his place of destination. He is the first envoy sent from the Holy See to these new States since their separation from the mother country. M. Pompalier, Bishop of Maronea and Apostolic Vicar to Western Polynesia, arrived at Paris on Thursday, and will shortly proceed to Havre, whence he will embark for Valparaiso, taking with him four missionaries of his congregation and three brethren. He has been furnished by the Ministers with letters of recommendation to the French Consuls and Commanders at the stations which he is about to visit.

Manufactories of beetroot sugar are being established in all parts of France. One is about to be built in the neighbourhood of Rochefort, capable of producing from 1,500,000lb. to 2,000,000lb. of sugar.—*National.*

All the Ministers had yesterday the honour of being received by the King of the Belgians.

M. Persil has been re-elected for the Gers by the college of Condom; M. de Remusat, for the Upper Garonne, by the College of Muret; and M. Vitet, for the Lower Seine, by the College of Bolbec.

General de Fagel, Dutch Envoy to the Court of the Tuileries, returned to Paris yesterday, after an absence of six weeks.

The Brazilian Minister in France, the Commander de Mousinho, left Paris yesterday, on leave of absence for Italy.

The *Gazette de France* contradicts the statement of the *Courier Français* as to the Bishop of Leon having been arrested at Paris.

It appears from a table of the foreign sugar-trade, that during the first nine months of the present year the import duties decreased 4,093,803f. compared with the first nine months of 1835. This shows the great increase in the consumption of sugar from beetroot.

A few hours after the receipt of Monday's papers, those of Tuesday arrived, together with private letters from Paris. The *Moniteur* contains the following paragraph:—

"By a decision of the 17th inst., the King, at the solicitation of MM Peyronnet and Chantelauze, whose health is seriously altered, has ordered that they be liberated from the prison of Ham, and authorized to reside on their parole—M. Peyronnet at Montferrand (in the department of the Girode), and M. Chanteleuze in the department of the Loire."

The places here indicated are the estates of the two ex-Ministers respectively. It was understood that Prince Polignac and M. Guernon de Ranville persisted in refusing to petition "the King" for their release from prison.

M. PERSIL, Minister of Justice, M. de Remusat, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, and M. Vitet, whose seats in the Chamber of Deputies had been vacated by their nomination to office, have been respectively re-elected by large majorities.

Our private letters inform us that the King of the French was so much indisposed on Monday evening that he was unable to appear at the Drawing-room. Among the distinguished persons present was Lord Lyadhurst.

It will have been seen by our notice of the rise which took place in French as well as Spanish stock on Monday last in Paris, that no fact to warrant such a movement had transpired. The improvement will appear the more extraordinary from an official announcement in the *Journal du Commerce* of Tuesday, that "the financial embarrassments "occasioned by the civil war did not admit of the collecti- "on of funds sufficient to pay the dividends to become due "on the foreign debt of Spain on the 1st of November "next, but that the holders of those securities should re- "ceive in lieu of money bonds on the revenue of the Is- "land of Cuba for the half-year's interest so falling due on "the 1st of November." Yet, in the face of this fact, which ought to have been communicated to the public on the Bourse on Monday, rather than through the columns of a morning paper on Tuesday, Spanish stock rose, as we yesterday stated, 3 per cent.

This is not, however, the only anomaly, or rather the only trick, connected with the affair in question. The French Ministerial evening paper (*La Charte*) of Monday night contained the following bulletin, the nature or contents of which had, it is now suspected, reached certain of the speculators on the Bourse in the course of the day:—

"Government has received a telegraphic despatch, da- "ted Bayonne, 16th October, 1836 (8 o'clock p. m.), an- "nouncing, that 'on the 6th Gomez, after repulsing at "'Baena the forces of Escalante, who had marched from "'Malaga to oppose his progress, occupied Alcala-la- "'Real. The advanced guard of Alaix reached Jaen on "'the same day, in the hope of being able to prevent his "'marching on Granada. The result of those movements "'was anxiously looked for in Madrid, in which city the "'funds had fallen considerably."

As will be easily supposed, the consequence of these concealments and subsequent declarations was a reaction on Tuesday to an extent that it was feared would cause much disaster among the speculators. Spanish stock fell 5 per cent, and French 35 centimes, or more than one-third per cent.

There is no news from Spain of any interest to be found in the papers before us.

Two of the leading Opposition journals (*Le Courrier Francais* and *Le Siécle*) devoted, on Tuesday, considerable portions of their space to the consideration of the manner in which the French Government had acquitted itself as a member of the quadruple alliance. The *Courrier Français* contends that, although the conduct of Great Britain has remained unchanged, the French Government has adopted, and is acting upon, a new interpretation of the treaty of quadruple alliance. Instead, for example, of an efficient corps of observation to prevent the entry into Spain of stores or supplies for Don Carlos, the French Government organizes a corps of Custom-house officers. "Scarcely had the Doctrinaires appeared, when all at once "every thing was changed," says the *Courrier Français*. "The corps which were about to pass the frontier were "stopped—those which had arrived there received counter "orders —our legion returned, and while England conti- "nued to send succour to Spain, with her ships and her "soldiers, we retire from the contest, and desire to figure "in it only through a contingent of *douaniers.*"

Le Siécle contends, and states the grounds of its conviction, that although certain small seizures of supplies intended for Don Carlos had been made on the French frontiers, that his agents entered France undisguisedly, made their markets, and forwarded their purchases of stores on his account in the open day, and that, although their proceedings in this respect were denounced to the authorities of Pau and of Bayonne, they were not interrupted.

The state of the Swiss question had undergone no change. The result of the first day's proceedings in the extraordinary Diet which assembled on Monday last was looked for with anxiety in Paris on Tuesday, but the atmosphere was so much obscured as to afford little chance that the telegraph could be worked on that day, particularly in the direction of Lyons. The Swiss resident in Paris continued to believe that the Cantons would not make any concession, but in the Government departments the expectation that the matter would be amicably arranged continued unchanged. We shall remark, that the Canton of Vaud had come back on its decision respecting the *conclusum*. The Grand Council had, moreover, drawn up a series of energetic instructions for its deputies in the Diet, but had not yet returned the latter.

EXPRESS FROM MADRID.

We have received, by express, Madrid papers and letters from our correspondent in the Spanish capital to the 13th inst. inclusive.

The most important portion of their contents refers to the movements of Gomez in Andalusia, respecting which the information now supplied, although not apparently of a later date than the intelligence conveyed by the French telegraphic despatch last published, is interesting, because going more into detail. It appears from our present communications that the occupation of Cordova by Gomez had been a much more important affair than the accounts first received from Madrid represented it to be. Gomez fixed his head-quarters, and remained in that town for several days, and did not quit the place without first sacking it, and carrying with him the plate belonging to the cathedral. A Madrid paper of the 13th states, that intelligence had been received of the arrival of Gomez at Montilla, a town situate six leagues to the south of Cordova. The same paper adds that General Alaix had succeeded in coming up with the rear-guard of the corps of Gomez, and had made prisoners some of the Carlist troops. It would be hazardous to pronounce upon the degree of credit due to this statement, as the Madrid papers complain bitterly of the ignorance in which the inhabitants of that city are kept of the real state of affairs in Andalusia.

The Malaga militia, under Escalante, were, as has been already stated, completely routed by Gomez at Baena on the 6th inst. They fled in the utmost disorder at the very sight of the enemy: 500 of these miserable cowards whose heroism and patriotism had been so highly extolled in the Spanish papers, were taken prisoners by the troops of Gomez.

An official despatch from Oviedo received in Madrid, dated the 5th inst., describes the Carlist leader Sanz as having suffered a defeat in his attempt to occupy that place. He had proceeded, it was said, in the direction of Galicia, following the course previously taken by Gomez. General Peon entered Oviedo on the 5th inst.

We have not room for the extracts from the Madrid papers; the following is the letter of our correspondent:—

"MADRID, OCT. 13, 1836. "During the last six days falsehoods, exaggerations, and alarm have been scattered in this city, arising principally from the want of intelligence from Cordoba, in which, as it appears, Gomez with his followers had during eight days fixed their head-quarters, and committed great excesses. The non-arrival of the mail from Andalusia, and the absence of official

despatches from the officers commanding in the neighbourhood, gave full scope to those rumours; the most extraordinary statements of murders, &c., were current, but none of sufficient authority to induce any decided credit to be attached thereunto. Gomez has lost his best cavalry officer, Villalobos.

"It appears, however, that a portion of the Carlists, under Gomez's command, had attached and defeated a corps of the Malaga Militia under Escalante, who are stated to have fled on the first onset, leaving 500 prisoners of their talkative heroes in his power. Gomez left Cordoba on the 7th, taking with him, 1,500 prisoners, including some of those who had surrendered in a fort of that city and the party of the Malaguenos.

"It is curious to notice the observations made here on the Andalusians, who are on all sides called the Gascons of Spain. The troops of the Queen are being in movement towards Gomez; Alaix's division left Jaen on the 8th, in order to proceed towards Granada, where Quiroga has made preparations for opposing the progress of the factious. Gomez, whose forces have been considerably increased by the Royalist Volunteers of Cordoba and other compromised persons, has got near Montilla, from which he may move to Seville, Granada, or towards Murcia. Of the Queen's troops, Alaix's division is near Granada. General San Martin, at the head of 8,000 or 9,000 men from Estremadura, is proceeding rapidly towards Cordoba. Granada was said to be secure, from the efforts of Quiroga, its Captain-General. The troops of Valencia were placed along the Jucar, in order to repel all attempts to enter that province. Espinosa, the General who commands in Seville, and from whose incapacity some reverses might be feared, loses his power when the Minister-at-War, Rodil, shall have arrived to guide the whole campaign.

"That the sacking of the city of Cordoba has been disadvantageous to the cause of the queen is not denied; but still nothing of decided importance is apprehended from the movements of Gomez and of the Valencian chiefs who now accompany him. Gomez and the others are described now as anxious to get back to the mountains of Lower Arragon, from whence he hopes to be able to escape with his booty to Navarre. The adherents of the queen hope that the Carlists will still be routed in Andalusia, and they do not hesitate to state that half of the lies now circulated, as well as the intrigues of the Carlists, have for object to throw obstacles in the way of the meeting of the Cortes on the 24th; for that was a part of the tactics adopted before the Cortes assembled in 1820.

"The news from Asturias is still inconclusive as to the success of the Queen's troops against Sanz's invading corps, which appears to have passed Oviedo, without daring, in consequence of opposition, to enter it, he being eager, as some declare, to continue his route towards Galicia, while others state that he will move towards Leon and Old Castile. General Peon is described as eager in the pursuit, and as usual, there is great expectation in Madrid that he will overtake and route the flying foe.

"The Carlists, who have exaggerations as much as any other class of Spaniards, were this day quite elate with the intelligence, that Villareal, with 18 battalions, and eight pieces of artillery, had arrived at Pancorbo. This, like hundreds of other reports, has turned out to be a misstatement. It is curious to observe how the Afrancerados, and the Ultra-Liberals, or as they are here called, the Desorganisadores (disorganisers) have linked together to prevent the present Ministers from effecting any good. Like empirics those three classes have each their nostrums for saving Spain. The Afrancerados declare that there is nothing like French intervention; the Carlists contend for the establishment of despotism, and the rule of Don Carlos; while the third party, like the Radicals in Great Britain, maintain that all must be changed. The Cortes will soon assemble, and something good may be hoped for. Many deputies are already in town. The *Tribune*, which last week was to do so much for this last faction, has sunk a dead letter in the first five days.

"The new French Ambassador, M. Latour Maubourg, is hourly expected from Sarragossa, where he arrived on Monday last. He comes accompanied by an evil genius, in the person of M. Decaze, the notorious French agent of Martinez de la Rosa's and Toreno's administrations, and who was ordered 12 months ago to withdraw from Spain, which he did. It is ridiculous on the part of Louis Philippe to send him back again, as his presence is regarded as an insult to the Spaniards, and especially to the present administration.

"Madrid is quite tranquil. Several corps of the moveable National Militia have arrived here, and others taken their departure for different points."—*Times, Oct* 21.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals to the 13th have reached us. The *Gazette* publishes an order from the Minister of the Finances to the Director-general of the Sinking Fund, enjoining him to enquire into the causes which have paralysed and still continue to paralyse the execution of the decree of 19th February, relating to the sale of the national property. According to this order, every functionary who does not perform his duties with energy is to be dismissed. The official journal also contains the following royal decree.—

"Every prelate, to whatever hierarchy he may belong, who shall confer orders upon a Spaniard, or upon a foreigner domiciled in Spain, or who shall authorise any one to receive orders from another national or foreign prelate, shall be expelled from the kingdom, and his temporal revenue shall be confiscated. Every Spaniard who shall have received ordination from a national or foreign bishop, as long as the decree of the 8th of October of last year shall remain in force, shall incur the loss of all his legal privileges."

The *Gazette* likewise gives the following report from the Commandant of the Asturias, addressed to the Minister of War:—

"The rebels have just passed through one of the suburbs of Oviedo, after endeavouring to gain the western part, which is opposite the fort; but the militia and the garrison united, and defeated their object. The companies of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Pontevedra, commanded by the brave Colonel Ramos Pardinaz, took up a position in front to the right of the fort on the road to Gijou, which the enemy was traversing, and performed prodigies of valour. After an obstinate battle of two hours the rebels were forced to take the road to Grado. But as the Commandant Perez Fanado had placed himself with his National Guards at the point of Penna Flor, the passage of the enemy was warmly disputed. We have lost three officers and eight soldiers; the loss of the enemy was much more considerable."

The *Liberal* says:—"It is stated that General Peon has attacked and completely routed the rebels under Sanz, who have penetrated into the Asturias, and taken 1,500 of them prisoners. At two o'clock a courier arrived from Andalusia with favourable intelligence. It is affirmed that Gomez, in order to escape from our troops, is endeavouring to make his way through the province of Murcia, and get back into Lower Arragon, but will not succeed, because General Rodil, at the head of 10,000 men will dispute his passage."

The *Castillian* announces that the Junta for the armament and defence of Granada has decided that all the plate deposited at the Treasury shall be sold, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of mobilising the National Guards. This journal adds—

"At Ubeda, the rebels have sacked the town. At Baena they demanded 20,000 rials in the name of a loan, but obtained only 3,500, with 40 pieces of cloth, and the arms and clothing of the militia."—*Morning Chronicle, October* 22.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government is said to have received intelligence of the Grand Council of the Canton of Vaud having come back on its decision and submitted to the resolution of the Diet relative to the expulsion of foreign refugees.

Our letters from the frontiers of Switzerland contradict a number of exaggerated reports circulated both in France and Switzerland. No order, for instance, has been issued to prevent French citizens entering Switzerland. The French now in the country, who arrived there since the 28th of September, are not admitted into France without a passport legalized by the French Ambassador in Berne. Those who arrived in Switzerland before that period may return to France without even being furnished with a passport. Waggoners have not been stopped, and the Genevese possessing property in France, on the frontier, are allowed to come and visit it. It is not true either that orders have been given to expel Swiss residents, and the measure taken with regard to a number of Swiss, who have lately been forced to retrograde, was owing to their travelling without a regular passport. It is also false that any military demonstration has been made on the frontiers: no troops crossed the department of the Ain, and none of the regiments of the garrison of Lyons have moved in that direction.

The Representative Council of Geneva has given *carte blanche* to its deputies, Messrs. Falio and Rilliet Constant, members of the former Diet. The Council of State of the canton disavows in its report whatever may have been injurious to France in the proceedings of the Diet in the case of Conseil. If we are to judge from all the reports of the states, there is a visible intention on their part to give the French Government full satisfaction.

The Radical press continues its work of discord. Some cantons, such St. Gall, Zurich, Liestal, and Aarau, are not over particular in executing the *conclusum*, relative to the foreign refugees who have sought an asylum on this territory. The Diet will certainly put an end to that disorder.

Three companies of the 39th Regiment of the line, who were at Lyons, have proceeded to Bourg, in the department of the Ain, for the purpose of relieving three companies of the 18th, which have been ordered to Marseilles.—*La Pair.*

The *Nouvelliste Vaudois*, of the 14th inst., says:—"The committee of the Federal Military Society, which reckons upwards of 1,000 members, all Swiss officers, has discussed the question whether the society should be convoked before the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, and has come to a decision that this cannot be done from want of time; but that the society shall be assembled, and decide upon what is best to be done for the good of the country, as soon as the intentions of the Diet shall be known."

The Grand Council of the Canton of Schaffhausen has come to the resolution that the deputies to the extraordinary Diet shall be instructed to concur in all measures for maintaining the honour, independence, and dignity of Switzerland; that they shall again inquire minutely into the affair of Conseil, and, if they find no error, they shall oppose the satisfaction demanded; at the same time explaining to France that Switzerland has only acted in her own defence, and not with any feeling of hostility; but if, on the contrary, the report is found to be erroneous, it should be formally and candidly acknowledged.—*Times, Oct.* 21.

BERNE, OCT. 17.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The opening of the Diet took place this morning, at nine o'clock. But I have no long or important speech of the President to transmit to you. His position is difficult; and he said as few words as possible, merely explaining the object of the convocation of the Diet, and stating that he could add little in this way to the circular issued by the Vorort.

The members of the Diet seemed impressed with the same feelings as the President, and shewed evident aversion to aggravate, as in the first instance, by premature publicity, the difficulties of the impending affair. No debate or speaking took place accordingly. The Diet proceeded, without delay, to appoint a committee of seven members, to which the subject of the Diet's present convocation is to be referred. To this committee each deputation is to communicate the instructions which it has received from its Canton, and explain the views of their representatives. Having thus made itself master of the public feeling on the subject, the committee will draw up a report. Until the presentation of this report, you need expect no decisive news or debate. The barbarous custom of despatching the post at mid-day does not permit me to send you even the names of the members of the committee—somewhat important to know; and it at the same time precludes my adding any speculations respecting the probable termination of the affair. But everything looks ultra-peaceable.

The following is an extract from a letter of the 16th:—"The Diet will be opened to-morrow. The Deputies arriving in succession furnished with instructions, some more, some less discretionary; but by means of which, it is hoped that decisions may be come to compatible with the honour of the nation. The great difficulty lies in the question—whether the resolutiou of the late Diet relative to sending to the French Government the documents on the affair of Conseil shall be maintained or not. There is every reason to believe that this will be decided in the affirmative; with this difference, that they will be accompanied by a note declaring that, in taking this step nothing offensive to France is intended."

The *Lausanne Gazette* of the 14th instant has the following.—"The Grand Council of the Canton of Vaud has yielded to the remonstrances of the Federal Directory, and rescinded its decision not to send a representative to the Diet, and not to carry the *conclusum* into execution. In consequence of the hostile measures taken by France a redoubled activity has ensued in the commercial relations between Switzerland and Germany, and many voices, are raised in the German cantons in favour of a commercial union with that country."—*Morning Chronicle, Oct.* 22.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEPT. 28.—Exasperated at the unexpected check his paramount influence over the Turkish councils experienced when the Sultan dismissed the Reis Effendi, the Russian Minister swore revenge against those members of the Divan who were instrumental in dissuading the Sovereign from listening in this case to his suggestions. M. Boutenieff's secret agents readily enabled him to draw out the list of the individuals against whose heads the diplomatic thunderbolts of his ire were to be hurled. The foremost among the proscribed was Perteff Pasha, the Minister of the Interior. On the unfruitful result of the conference between the Seraskier and Lord Ponsonby, as well as of the interview between the latter and Vessaf Effendi, becoming known at the Seraglio, Perteff Pasha, according to the information sent to the Russian Minister, observed to the Sultan that the question at issue between the Porte and the British Embassy having been referred to the decision of the Court of St. James's, no doubt could be entertained that the English Cabinet would countenance its representative at Constantinople. Out of respect for its own dignity, it could not do less than insist on the dismissal of the Turkish Ministers, who, by directly violating the treaties existing between the Porte and England, had induced an application for satisfaction on the part of its representative. It had, in consequence, become imperious, he added, to devise a course of policy calculated to save the dignity of the Porte from the humiliation of yielding to the angry demand of a foreign Power, and at the same time to preserve the empire from the serious consequences a refusal to grant the satisfaction claimed by England might give rise to. The Porte, he terminated by saying, could avoid finding itself placed in so embarrassing a dilemma only by the Sultan dismissing, under some specious pretext or other, the Reis Effendi previous to the question being agitated in London. Its gravity, in consequence of this measure, would at once fall to the ground, and no chance remain of sacrificing the good will of a Power it above all imported the interests of Turkey to preserve.

The animosity of M. Boutenieff against the person who thus succeeded in eclipsing his influence over the Sultan's mind, and in securing the ascendancy of that of England, was rendered more rancorous by the reminiscence of the unmitigated hatred against Russia which characterized Perteff Pasha during his long political career, and also of the disdainful manner in which his incorruptible integrity led him every time the attempt was renewed to reject the gold and presents offered him in the Emperor's name. The prospect of the immense advantages which would accrue to the interests of Russia from the removal out of power of so able and patriotic a statesman incited M. Boutenieff's mind with additional ardour. His efforts to overthrow his antagonist would, however, have ended in mortification and impotent rage, had not the weapons afterwards employed been supplied to him from the very quarter the party attacked expected to receive support—the British Cabinet. The report made to the Porte by its representative in London of the conferences he had had with the British Ministry tended to relieve the Porte from its anxiety by establishing the fact, that the Churchill affair had not produced on the minds of its members the same impression it had created on Lord Ponsonby's. To the infinite surprise of the Divan, Noori Effendi's despatches subsequent to the dismissal of Akif Effendi contained the assurance of the readiness on the part of the British Ministry to settle the controversy on conditions much milder than those which Lord Ponsonby had assured to be the only ones which His Majesty's Government could consider as reparatory of the insult offered to its dignity. Placed in possession of these statements the correctness of which was further corroborated by the Russian representative in London's testimony, M. Boutenieff addressed a note on the subject to the Divan, to be communicated to his Highness. After enumerating the abovementioned facts, and bringing forward the dilatoriness evinced by the British Ministry as proof of the difficulty a portion of the Cabinet experienced in inducing the rest to support Lord Ponsonby's unjustifiable demands, M. Boutinieff takes occasion to deplore the precipitancy which led the Porte, contrary to his friendly advice, contrary to the opinion of the representatives of every European Court, to deprive the Sultan's Government of the services of so valuable a servant as Akif Effendi. M. Boutenieff terminates his note by expressing to the Porte the deep regret the Emperor of Russia would experience were the Sultan to continue placing the same confidence as for the past in the Minister who, availing himself of this opportunity to gratify the private animosity he entertained against a colleague, did not scruple to prostitute the dignity of his Sovereign in the face of Europe, and to sacrifice the interests of his country to his own private resentment.

This note has not failed to produce on the Sultan's mind the impression its writer anticipated. After perusing it, the Sultan, I am assured, sent for Perteff Pasha, and after reviling him in the strongest terms indignation could suggest, ordered him to leave the room, without allowing him to say one word in his defence. His total disgrace is inevitable, and the triumph of Russian influence complete and permanent, should, on the arrival of the hitherto in vain expected English messenger, the Sultan ascertain in a more positive manner that the British Cabinet has not entirely approved of Lord Ponsonby's conduct, or betray any disposition to accept in reparation of the insult offered conditions different from those suggested by its representative.

In answer to this note, the Porte repeats the assurance to the Russian Government that the dismissal of the Reis Effendi cannot be considered in the light of a satisfaction offered to England, no official communication of its being intended as such having been made to the British Embassy. Far from entertaining the intention of making concessions of so important a nature on the demand of Lord Ponsonby, his applications had met with a flat refusal; and, although Mushir Ahmet Pasha also was one of the persons on whose dismissal the British Ambassador assured the Porte his Cabinet would insist, yet not only had he remained in office, but the Sultan had since this occurrence honoured him with new dignities and fresh marks of his esteem.

It is said, that M. Boutenieff's note has operated so beneficially on Akif Effendi's health, that the ex-Minister assures all his friends that he never felt better in his life. It appears probable, therefore, that before long he will again be intrusted with the direction of the Foreign Department.

It is almost superfluous to add, that Lord Ponsonby's credit has now sunk to the lowest ebb. Though the energy and firmness of his conduct has secured him the public esteem, the Divan can naturally no longer place any confidence in him as a British representative, after seeing his efforts to vindicate the rights of his countrymen slighted, disapproved of, and disowned by the very Ministry to which he had made an appeal!

According to letters from Tabreez, September the 10th, received this morning, the Ameer of Koy having been informed that a Persian merchant had been killed, and several others wounded, during a tumult at Erzeroum, has issued a proclamation to inform the public, that commercial relations between Persia and Turkey would remain interrupted till full satisfaction had been given by the Porte in reparation of this outrage. Notice has been sent also to the Persians at Erzeroum forthwith to return to their country. Two caravans on their way to Turkey have been detained at Kosh. The animosity between Osmanlis and Persians has lately been fast reviving. A body of Persian troops, a few weeks previous, had made an inroad in a district inhabited chiefly by Turkish families, and retired after committing great slaughter with considerable booty and 6,000 head of cattle. In answer to the representations Redschid Mehmet Pasha caused to be made, the Persians replied, that the territory inhabited by the Turks they had plundered belonging to the Schah, they were not aware what right he had to find fault with their proceedings.

These letters bring a confirmation of the important intelligence received on the 26th at the Porte, from Redschid Pasha's head quarters at Altun Kinpru. This General, after completely routing the Curdish forces collected under the orders of Ravandooz Bey, has taken possession of the above mentioned town, and obliged this chief to surrender with the whole of his family. In consequence of this decisive success the war in Curdistan may be looked upon as at an end.

Mr. M'Niel, who had arrived on the 1st. inst. at Teheran, had left to join the Schah, who is on his way to Herat, where he will assume the command of the army. So much in proof of the effect Mr. Ellis's representation and protests have operated upon his mind. Sir Henry Bethune and every British officer in the Persian army have left the service.

A serious affray had arisen at the Persian head-quarters between the troops from Azerbidjan and others from Chorassan. Upwards of 200 were slain on each side.

Mr. Ellis, the ex-Ambassador to Persia, embarked on the 24th for Odessa on board the steam-packet, on his return to England *vid* St. Petersburgh. It is supposed that Mr. Ellis has chosen this route in order to have an interview with Lord Durham, and point out to him the immense progress Russian influence has been of late making in Persia, and the fatal consequences which inevitably must arise to our interests from the apathy of England's present policy in the East.

I mentioned in a former letter the Sultan's having made a present of a diamond snuff-box to a Circassian chief named Seser Bey. This mark of liberality has so much hurt M. Boutenieff as to lead him to address a note to the Porte to ascertain on what grounds the Sultan had thus honoured an individual who, though a Russian subject, is known to be in correspondence with the rebels of Mount Caucasus? This note, it is proper to observe, was presented by Hantsberly, a Fanariot, born and bred at Constantinople, who, on his escape from Turkey, was received at the Court of St. Petersburgh, laden with honours and wealth, and then sent to bully, banter, cheat, &c., his former masters, under the shape of Russian interpreter. The Reis Effendi stated his inability to return an answer before speaking to the Sultan on the subject. On the following day, however, he had it in his power to inform the Minister, that *Honi soit qui maly pense*, and explained to him that the Sultan, having heard of Seser Bey's skill in archery, had expressed a wish to witness his feats, and was so pleased with his performance as to present him with a snuff-box as a mark of his satisfaction. Yet Russia talks in England of the impropriety of humbling the Sultan!

The report of Mehemet Alli's death, according to the last letters from Syria, was yet in circulation, both at Aleppo and Beyrout. This intelligence, it would appear, is without foundation. Had an event of so important a nature occurred, the various Embassies by this time would to a certainty have received official intelligence from Alexandria.

The plague is rapidly increasing.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

INDIAN OCEAN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN COUPANG, IN TIMOR, TO A FRIEND IN LONDON, DATED APRIL 5, 1836.

"The Kingsdown has suffered a great loss in the death of her captain (Simmons), who was murdered by the natives of this island at a place called Mobara, about 100 miles distant from here. The Kingsdown and Japan, Captain Hill, came here last month, when Captain Hill gave me the following account of the matter:—Last month the Japan and Kingsdown were becalmed off Point Mobara (at which place Captain Hill had repeatedly been ashore and traded with the natives.) The captains agreed to go a-shore, which they did, each in his own boat, accompanied by their doctor and five men, bringing muskets and gunpowder to exchange with the natives for refreshments. Having got ashore, they found the Rajah or King of the place on the beach, accompanied by a number of people, and soon agreed with him for two buffaloes, a lot of goats, &c. They sent off the boats with the former, desiring the people to return for them and the rest of the things; meanwhile they dined with the Rajah, and towards evening prepared to go off. By this time the ships were eight or ten miles off, being carried down by the current; both doctors got into one boat, and pushed off, followed at a short interval by the captains in the Japan's boat, but they had scarcely got a ship's length from the beach when the natives ran to a house close by, and, bringing out a number of loaded muskets, fired a volley upon them. One ball took effect on Captain Hill's carpenter, who was pulling the after oar, and killed him dead on the stop, and immediately after another hit Captain Simmons, who, in falling, merely exclaimed "Oh! God! I am a dead man!" and expired instantly. No other balls hit either of the boats, which pulled out of reach of the shot as quickly as possible, and got off to the ships by nightfall. Both ships came in here abo it a fortnight after, when Captain Hill met with another misfortune, having had a boat upset in the surf, close in front of my house, by which four men lost their lives.

"The crew of the Kingsdown have all refused to sail under command of the mate, Mr. Edwards, who, in consequence, has been obliged to go with the ship to Sidney."—*Times, Oct.* 21.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Much stress seems to be laid in the city on an interview which has taken place between the Directors of the Bank and the heads of some of the leading commercial houses on the subject of the difficulties in which both are placed, and which certainly may have important results. Something has been gained even at the outset by the reconciliation which has taken place between the parties, for it is always most desirable for the community at large that these interests should move on harmoniously together. The original ground of offence was, as city people cannot fail to remember, the throwing out of an immense amount of bills offered for discount by houses of whose credit no doubt could be entertained, and it was done so abruptly as to aggravate by it the inconvenience and the affront. On this proper explanations were afforded, the necessity of the case pointed out, and proper apologies made for the manner in which the thing was done. In what mode this cordiality is to operate remains to be proved, but more is expected from it than can perhaps possibly be produced. No combination of merchants can prevent the exportation of bullion, if there is such a demand for it abroad as will yield a profit to the exporter, but some of the merchants who attended this interview were able to offer advice to the Bank on the measures most likely to prevent any such profit from being made. In general their assurances on this head, derived from the actual position of commerce, are said to have been encouraging, and at all events a decided opinion was given, that owing to the few (in comparison) outstanding engagements among the merchants there could hardly occur any very serious pressure for money among them for the remainder of this year. They were candid enough to acknowledge to the Bank Directors that the contraction and refusal of discounts about two months ago had been of use in compelling the merchants to lessen their engagements, without which a much more severe crisis would, as the year advanced, have become inevitable, though the Bank might have obviated the necessity for any such sudden contraction, had they but foreseen, as they ought to have done, the tendency of the great operations in American securities which were entered on in the spring of the year. The merchants, on the whole, are now clearly in a better position than the Bank; it remains to be seen what effect these late lessons of experience will have had upon both parties.

The action of the sinking fund upon Exchequer bills is of some importance at this moment. The purchases on that account are 8,500*l.* daily, and on two days of the week 9,000*l.* is laid out in the same manner for the account of the saving-banks. The purchases are chiefly made in December bills, which are the class liable to be paid in for the duties.

The report read at the half-yearly meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, which is just published, contains more matter of general interest than is usual in such documents. One of the effects of the late restrictive measures at the Bank of England upon this concern has been that of inducing them to increase their paid-up capital, in order, as they remark, that "no capricious exercise of power, or abuse of privilege by the Bank corporation, could mar the progress of an important undertaking." They also anticipate another good from this increase of capital as connected with the Parliamentary in-

quiry on joint-stock banks, as they infer that superior privileges will be assigned to those banks who pay up the whole of their capital. The operations of this bank are chiefly conducted in the province of Ulster for the service of those towns where the linen manufacture is established, and where there appears to be abundant employment for capital.

The English Stock-market evinced considerable improvement, Consols having advanced to 88¼ to ⅞, and left off at that price for money and the account. The New 3½ per Cents. are firm, and the heavy stock showed signs of advance. Considerable business was done. Exchequer-bills (1¼d.) closed at 4s. to 2 s. dis., and the twopenny at 1s. to 3s. premium.

The Foreign Stock-market likewise showed a corresponding degree of improvement, except in Spanish. In that species of security, if such it may be called, scarcely any transactions took place. Spanish Bonds left off at 19¾ 20. On the subject of the Cuba debentures for payment of the dividends, no definite opinion can be collected as to the course proposed to be pursued by the bondholders; it was, however, mentioned, that prices for those debentures had been fixed on the French Stock-Exchange at 75 francs, being 5s. in the pound; but whether any *bonâ fide* transactions in them have taken place in Paris does not appear. Dutch Bonds (2½ per Cents.) closed at 53¼ to ½, and Colombian at 21¾ to 22½.

The Share market was very flat. Rhymney Iron (on which there had been a call of 5*l.* paid) was 3½ to 4 discount; great Western, 11 to 12½; Anti-Dry Rot; 1½ to ½ premium.

We have seen letters from Scotland, descriptive of the state of trade throughout that country generally; and, the subject being of great interest at this moment, we subjoin an outline of their contents. In the cotton trade, the imports from America of ordinary qualities have not been, but those of finer qualities have been, profitable. The spinners, it appears, have an excellent trade; the finer qualities of twist fetch high prices. The steam-loom manufacturers have not much stock on hand, the high prices of twist making profits moderate. The hand-loom weavers, are represented to be fully employed, and at prices comparatively high; but their efforts become more and more restricted by the exertion of steam-loom weavers, and those of the north of Ireland. This competition keeps wages in Scotland down. The prices of muslins have advanced full 50 per cent. from the lowest point. The general observation however is, that the amount of goods consigned to the manufacturers is recently greatly reduced. The silk trade is described as being less active as compared with last year, and the price of the raw material being high, the manufacturers are cautious about buying. The fine woods used in the Paisley manufacture have fetched high prices, and that is said to have greatly benefited the Highlands. The iron trade of Scotland is in a state of unexampled prosperity, although a fall has recently taken place of 7*l.* 6*l.* per ton, but at the latter price the iron-works are alleged to be yielding a profit of 300,000*l.* per annum above the return of six years ago. It is further mentioned, that the mineral on the estate of Ardru was lately let for 12,0 0*l.* per annum, and that such amount would, not long ago, have purchased the whole estate. The shipping interests, including steampackets, ship-building, and engine and machine making, are flourishing; but sugar-refining is dull and many works are doing little or nothing. The linen trade of the north of Scotland has been very active and profitable, a large portion of the sales being for the home trade. On the subject of the foreign trade of Scotland, these letters also speak favourably; and speaking of the North American timber trade, they observe that it is almost entirely possessed by one firm, which employs in it 10,000 or 12,000 tons of shipping, and has acquired great wealth.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

The newspapers have already made known the decease of the late Sir William Knighton; and although he had long abandoned medical practice, we think it incumbent upon us to place in our pages some record of one who once belonged to our profession, and whose career has been, in several respects, so remarkable.

Sir William Knighton originally entered the medical professions as an apprentice to an apothecary at Tavistock; and after a residence of a few months in London, returned to that town to settle as a general practitioner. This, however, not proving agreeable to his state, or satisfactory to his ambition, he soon returned to London, and settled as an accoucheur. The College of Physicians having admonished him for Practising as a physician two seasons; and, having obtaining a degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was admitted a licentiate.

From this time he remained in London till 1810, when he accompanied the Marquis Wellesley to Spain, and returned with him when the mission was at an end. On this nobleman retiring from office, he asked his late Majesty to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Soon after this he became acquainted with Sir John M'Mahon, by whom he was speedily admitted to terms of intimacy; and they continued on the most confidential footing until the death of the latter, who made Sir William his executor. Among the papers which thus came into his possession were some relating to certain private affairs of the late King. Instead of endeavouring to turn this circumstance to any profitable account, Knighton instantly carried the documents to Carlton-house, and placed them at once, without comment or condition, in the hands of the rightful owner. From that hour may be dated his admission to Royal favour: the Prince Regent struck at once with the importance of the benefit and with the delicate manner in which it had been conferred, appointed Knighton to an important office in the Duchy of Cornwall; in 1813 raised him to the baronetage; and, at a later period, presented him with the grand cross of the Guelphic Order.

His reputation was now at its zenith, and his business continued very extensive till the removel of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who had succeeded Sir John M'Mahon in the office of Private Secretary. On the elevation of this gentleman to the peerage, and his mission to Sweden, Sir William Knighton, who had previously been a frequent visitor, now became an inmate, at Carlton Palace, was invested with the offices of Private Secretary and Privy Purse—appointments which he retained till the death of George IV.

Before his connexion with the Court, Sir William Knighton practised chiefly though not exclusively, as an accoucheur. He is said to have been extremely cautious of his reputation—always calling in additional advice whenever there was any manifest danger; and succeeded in amassing a very large fortune by his original profession. From the time of his accepting the appointments above mentioned, he, of course, wholly abandoned practice; but he still retained an intimacy with several members of the medical profession, some of whom were indebted to him for many acts of kindness and consideration.

He had latterly suffered from embarrassment of breathing and oppression about the chest, which proved to be dependant upon enlargement of the heart, and ended in dropsical effusion into the right pleura and pericardium, which proved fatal on Tuesday, the 11th instant, in the 60th year of his age.

Sir William Knighton was unquestionably a man of excellent talents, but he was still more conspicuous for his fine sagacity and knowledge of the world. His success in life was remarkable, but such was at one time his interest at Court, that it is quite certain he might have commanded almost anything which the highest influence in the empire could bestow; yet he never showed himself either avaricious or greedy of honours. He was scrupulously punctilious in all the observances and etiquettes of society; but, amidst the polish which his manners and character received from the circumstances into which he was thrown he still retained unimpaired the impress of his early friendships.—*Medical Gazette.*

ADMIRAL SIR J. GORE, K. C. B.

The death of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., G. C. H., the late Commander in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the East Indies, took place at his seat, Datchett, near Windsor. Sir John Gore was for many years actively employed during the war. He was a Lieutenant of Lord Hood's flag-ship, the Victory, at the occupation of Toulon in 1793; and in May, 1794, was made Commander of La Fleche, of 14 guns, and in the course of that year promoted into the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Linzee. The fleet was employed in a variety of skirmishes with the French near Bastia, between March and July, 1795, and took some prizes; to one of these, Le Censeur, of 74 guns, Captain Gore was appointed, and ordered to England with a convoy of the homeward-bound trade. On the 7th of October, the convoy fell in with a French squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, besides frigates, about 83 leagues from Cape St. Vincent. Captain Taylor, the senior officer, made the signal for the merchant ships to disperse, and formed the line with the men-of-war; but just as the van ship of the enemy had reached within gun-shot, Le Censeur, in wearing, unfortunately rolled away her foretopmast. The British ships Fortitude and Bedford, seventy-fours, a frigate, and a fire-vessel, being so situated as to be unable to support her effectually, and the enemy's fire being principally directed against Captain Gore's ship, he was compelled to strike his colours. Having regained his liberty, Captain Gore was, in the summer of 1796, appointed to the Triton, of 28 guns. He was actively employed against the enemy's privateers, &c.; and on the 18th October, 1799, assisted at the capture of the Santa Brigida, of 36 guns and 300 men, laden with treasure from Vera Cruz, and bound to Old Spain. (Captain Young, of the Ethalion, had captured her consort, the Thetis, only the day before.) Captain Gore's proportion of prize-money for this capture was 40,000*l.*

In 1801, Captain Gore was appointed to the Medusa, at that period one of the finest frigates in the navy; he was also very successful in her. On the 5th October, 1804, the present Admiral Sir Graham Moore, with four British frigates (Indefatigable, Medusa, Amphion, and Lively), captured four Spanish frigates laden with treasure. Captain Gore was in the Medusa. The other officers were the present Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Digby, and Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond. One of the Spanish ships blew up during the action, with 811,000 dollars on board, yet we understand that each Captain's share was near 30,000*l.* The following month, Captain Gore intercepted and took a Spanish ship laden with quicksilver, called the Matilda, of 38 guns. In February, 1805, Captain Gore received the honour of Knighthood, and shortly after, in the Medusa, conveyed the late Marquess Cornwallis to India, as Governor-General. His voyage from thence to England, with the remains of that lamented nobleman, was performed with astonishing celerity—the Medusa having run from the Ganges to the Lizard in 84 days, two of which were spent at anchor in St. Helena Roads. The distance computed to be traversed in 82 days was 13,831 miles.

In January, 1806, Sir John Gore joined the Revenge, 74, and continued in her for some years, being employed off the coast of Spain. He afterwards had the Tonnant, of 80 guns, and was in her in the Tagus. In 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and hoisted his flag in the Mediterranean, in his old ship the Revenge, as a junior flag-officer. In 1815, Sir John Gore was nominated a K. C. B., and has, since the peace, served as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the river Medway, and latterly in the East Indies. Sir John Gore, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, in his Majesty's ship Melville, last year, lost his only son, Lieutenant John Gore, who was drowned in an attempt to save the life of a seaman who had fallen overboard. It is believed that Sir John never recovered the shock, as well as the unfortunate event attending that melancholy catastrophe—viz., Lieutenant Fitzgerald and a boat's crew being sent to the rescue, and overset within sight of the Melville, when they all perished. Sir John Gore married a daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Montagu, formerly Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and has left a family of daughters.—*New Monthly Magazine, for Oct.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A SOLITARY THINKER.

Of all the ruins on which the eye of man can gaze, or on which his memory can dwell, none are more painfully sublime than the ruins of humanity;—and what are they? Not the deep furrow which time ploughs on the cheeks, or the silvery whiteness with which years cover the head—not the curved spine, which bows the face to the earth as if looking for a grave to rest in; for the wrinkled cheek, and the bleached head, and the stooping frame, are the appropriate accompaniments of old age, and as beautiful in the system of life, as winter with its leafless trees and frozen streams in the system of the seasons;—but the ruins of humanity are seen in wrinkles which time has not made, in a frame trembling with anxiety, shaken by sorrow, humbled by despair—when the beauty of youth is gone, and the beauty of age has not supplied its place: 'tis as melancholy as snow in harvest.

How often does it happen that impressions from natural scenery, or from human passions and interests, come upon us with all the life and light of poetry; but when we attempt to convey a similar impression to others, forthwith that which poetry in its recipience becomes flat prose in its utterance: like fair-money, that seems gold when you receive it, but turns to dust and dry leaves when you come to spend it.

Wonderful are the powers of the microscope, opening to our eyes a new world of being, and bringing us acquainted with forms and modes of existence, of which heretofore we had no conception or apprehension. But is there no moral microscope, by means of which we may look more deeply into the human heart, and see more closely the current of human thought, and the working of human feelings? Yes, sympathy, by means of which humanity is opened to us, and we are brought to the knowledge of mental emotions and characteristics quite as interesting, and as much generally overlooked, as those forms of physical existence which are revealed to us by the aid of the microscope; and thus we learn that the moral world is as full of active thoughts and feelings as the material world is of curious and beautiful forms of existence.

The following questions and answers are of extensive application:—

Q. How many sorts of people are there in the world? *A.* Two.

Q. Which be they?—*A.* Knaves and fools.

Q. Which are you?—*A.* Neither.

Law perplexes many points; but it has made one clear which, without its assistance, would have remained for ever in darkness; for it tells us at what period of his life a man arrives at years of discretion; and but for this information who could guess it? When a young gentleman has come into possession of broad lands and a good store of wealth, and takes his station at the gaming table till he loses all that he has the power of losing;—when a young lady at the age of twenty and one years, emancipated by the law from parental control and all authority of guardianship, marries her father's groom, or gives her hand and fortune to a notorious gambler;—when a middle-aged gentleman, who has lived many years carefully avoiding an indiscreet marriage, guarding himself warily against the fascinations of beauty, and priding himself on his policy, at length marries his cook,—we should hardly believe, if the law had told us so, that either of these parties had arrived at years of discretion. What is discretion? We all have it; it comes to us by Act of Parliament the very day that we have completed one-and-twenty years, and it sticks to us through life by virtue of the same. The real meaning of the word "discretion" is not that we know how to go alone, but that our leading strings are cut, and must go alone as well as we can.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 22.

Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. Written by Himself. Translated from the Original Manuscript, under the immediate Superintendence of the Author. Saunders and Otley.

We encountered disappointment on the very threshold of this book. "I think it right," says the Prince, at the third page, "I think it right to suppress all details that are foreign to public affairs. of what avail would they be? Amidst the numerous recollections of my early years, I notice only those which appear to me to be useful." From the beginning to the close of the volume there is not a single illustration of the character of Napoleon. We have read it as we would read the tragedy of *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* omitted by particular desire.

Lucien Bonaparte had personal claims to consideration, before which, at times, even his greater brother stood abashed and rebuked,—and for this very reason, among others, a sketch of Napoleon, in the years of his boyhood and manhood, was eagerly looked for at his hands. We take it to be the worst imputation that has yet fallen on the memory of the French Emperor, that any close examination or description of his manners and character is declined by the Prince of Canino For we cannot suppose that so accomplished a writer really thinks it more "useful" to discuss elaborately such things as the Constitution of M. Sieyes, than to throw light upon the "high passions and high actions" of humanity. The secret of Napoleon's toleration of such fine-spun theories as those of M Sieyes, lay in finding them easy to cut through with his sword. We wonder that Lucien should trouble himself for a better reason. His arguments on this subject are most tedious and unprofitable.

The political opinions of this volume are scarcely describable. If we understand them at all, they appear to us to be essentially discordant. The prince of Canino was a republican, he says, till he discovered in the English Government a good and happy republic; and the chief virtue of the English Government consists, in his opinion, of what he emphatically calls "the *equal* independence, the *equal* respectability, the *equal* inviolability of the King, the Lords, and Commons." The Prince thinks that, when the "patrician toga" is dragged through the mud in England, or ceases to inspire the same veneration that is felt for the "royal mantle," "Old England" will have abjured her "charter." It is profanation, in the Prince's eyes, to dream of "the subjection of one of the three fundamental authorities." The Prince, moreover, is an urgent advocate for Universal Suffrage. We are sory to see, in this jumble of opinions, nothing but the poor remains of the old "ideal party." We should have thought that the experience of Lucien Bonaparte's life would have proved to him the extreme folly of being more intent on forming speculations than on realizing them. In the practical working of affairs, what becomes of such notions as we have quoted? Take an illustration from this very book. When Lucien describes the active part he played in the Council of Five Hundred, and the effect it had on the Directory, this truth suddenly escapes him "It is by sustaining the material interests of the people that a legislative assembly becomes powerful, let it be elective or hereditary. * * * * Woe to those who, forgetting that, *repose only on the sole strength of their right*, or on the sword." Scarcely less self contradictory are the Prince of Canino's speculations on the present state of France. He asserts that the present King, Louis Philippe, reigns "with undisputed approbation;" and yet he thinks it absolutely necessary that the free and universal vote" of the French people should be taken on the question, whether the reign of Louis Philippe is not an usurpation!

The opinions of the Prince of Canio on the first French Revolution are still more unworthy of his reputation for philosophic thought. The instruction he proposes to deduce from it, is—"hatred, strong, durable, and profound to the government of the multitude." This is not what Lucien Bonaparte would have written on better reflection. A "government of the multitude" was not brought into discussion by that great and terrible event. The lesson it taught, in the midst of all its errors, its crimes, and its anguish, was the danger of degrading a people by keeping them in ignorance and slavery. Whatever was bad in the multitude, was the product of the antecedent despotism, tortured, like Sin in Milton, by its own horrible progeny The state of frightful barbarism in which the French populace was found at the time of the Revolution, was not an argument against it, but the strongest argument for it. Let not the horrors and excesses of that period be the object of unreasoning anathemas, while the dreadful history of the Bastile remains untold! All the "cool" and "critical" accounts of the first French Revolution are unmeaning and false accounts.

The Prince of the Canino observes, in an introduction to his volume:

"I have found in my conscience, and in the domestic happiness with which Providence has blessed me, sufficient to console me for every injustice. It is not, therefore, with a personal aim that I have resolved to publish these Memoirs; I do it because they appear to offer materials of some value to a history so fruitful in great events, the serious study of which may be useful in future to my country. Public opinion will inform me if I have deceived myself; and in that case, this first part of my Memoirs will be all that I shall allow myself to publish."

We proceed to make such extracts as appear to us to possess a personal interest:—

"Napoleon, in one of those conges which he went to pass at Ajaccio (it was, I believe, in 1790), had composed a history of the revolutions of Corsica, of which I wrote two copies, and of which I much regret the loss. One of those manuscripts was addressed by him to the Abbé Raynal, whom my brother had known on his passage to Marseilles. Raynal found the work so extremely remarkable, that he decided upon communicating it to Mirabeau, who, on returning the manuscript, wrote to Raynal, that this little history appeared to him to announce a genius of the first order. The reply of Raynal accorded with the opinion of the great orator, and Napoleon was enchanted. I have made a great many researches in vain to find those manuscripts; they were, perhaps, destroyed in the burning of our house by the troops of Paoli. These literary communications had strengthened the admiration of Napoleon for these two great men of genius."

The opinion of Raynal appears to have differed exceedingly from that of General Paoli. Paoli's account of the manuscript, as he gave it in this country, was anything but flattering. He described the sentences as excessively verbose, strangely metaphorical, and without any regard to punctuation, or rather to that on which punctuation is founded. The old General added, in professional phrase, that when you had come, as you believed, to the end of your march, you were to start again; and that often, on setting out, you were suddenly stopped and countermanded. We can believe this, recollecting Napoleon's admiration of Ossian! It would be curious to know how much of this very history was repeated by the Emperor, in his elaborate dictations about his native place at St. Helena.

The prince of Canino denies any participation in the return of his brother from Egypt or from Elba. In both cases, it will be recollected, intrigues were charged against Lucien—

"Such returns are not to be counselled, are not to be prepared, are not to be plotted. The frigate of Egypt, the brig of the Elbe, the bark of Cæsar, are only to be moved by the inspired breath of genius. These events of a superior order, must not be measured by the common measure. For my part, I affirm that the return from Egypt, as well as that from Elba, surprised us as much as anybody. It is puerile to believe and insinuate that I intrigued at Paris for Napoleon to return from the plains of the east just at the moment of the catastrophe. The *Deus ex Machinâ* does no longer even for the theatre, and it should not be introduced into history."

The volume closes with the following eloquent passage. There are few who will not sympathise with its touching protest against the exile of its author and his family:—

"The Emperor was not, and did not believe himself to be, above the common errors of humanity; and yet none ever abused less an absolute power; none had a more prodigious genius than his; none ever accomplished such vast deeds in so short a space of time; none, above all, ever better loved his country.

"As for the reproaches of despotism and usurpation, France and its Government have made the most glorious of answers, an answer without reply.... *They have inaugurated the statue of the Emperor!* His detractors do not see how far their accusations are contradicted by public opinion. Let them endeavour to explain to us, to explain to themselves, how a great nation (without it were senseless) could have raised a triumphant monument *to a despot . to an usurper . . fifteen years after his death!!!* It is that France does not confound, like them, a popular dictatorship with despotism. It is because France knows too well her rights to be ignorant that the temporary Consul, the Consul for life, the Emperor, named three times by the universal voting, was the most legitimate chief of all times and all countries.

"Can they think that, since the inauguration of the imperial statue, the opinion of France has changed?.. But the representative chamber has just confirmed that opinion by her last vote. Would it reclaim from the other end of the world the ashes of a despot—of an usurper—*fifteen years after his death?*....It is true that it still persists in proscribing the family of the hero whose remains they claim! May the vote, at least, not be disdained in what it possesses that is favourable! May its prompt accomplishment console us in our exile, where the winds of France sometimes bring us some accents of sympathy! General Pelet, the worthy historian of the campaigns of Napoleon, has refuted the reproach of an immeasurable ambition. Monsieur de Golberry has signalized, amidst the petitioners who have not forgotten us, the illustrious names of Massena, of Lannes, of Ney, that recal so many victories! Monsieur de Briequeville has declared that it was not the Emperor who betrayed the country in the hundred days! Monsieur Mauguin has celebrated the hero of national independence, whose wandering family is a living trophy of our disasters! General Larabit nobly replied to those who have the courage to affirm that there are no more proscribed! So many eloquent voices, the wishes of the citizens of Paris, of Toulouse, and La Charente, those great names dear to France, will they all be powerless to repair injustice?.....Let us leave to the country the care of our return. When she desires it, her will will be expressed in a fitting manner. Paris, Toulouse, and La Charente will find echoes in every part where the memory of Napoleon is honoured: the names of Moscowva, of Montebello, of Eslinag, are not the only illustrious names of the ancient companions, the friends of Napoleon; and the Government, which has already repaired in part the iniquity, will throw down, without difficulty, the odious barrier by which they keep out citizens proscribed upon account of their name, and who will never cease, till their last sigh, to stretch out their arms towards their country."

We shall return to this book at another opportunity. The translation, we should not omit to say, is execrable. —*Examiner, October* 16.

LONDON GAZETTE.—OCT. 21.

WHITEHALL OCT. 19.—The King has been pleased to order a Commission to pass the Great Seal, appointing Thomas Drummond, Esq., Under Secretary of State in Ireland, Colonel John Fox Burgoyne, Peter Barlow, Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at Woolwich, and Richard Griffith, Esq., his Majesty's Commissioners for considering and reporting upon a general system of railways in Ireland.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 21.—Goldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—James Wedderburn, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hunter, promoted.

15th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant George Pinder to be Captain, by purchase, vice Straton, who retires; Ensign Charles Horrocks to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pinder; William Dering Adair Roe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Horrocks

17th.—Foot—Thomas Francis Jones, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Heywood, who retires.

34th Foot—Captain W. Lax, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Colt, who exchanges; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell, placed upon half-pay.

39th.—Lieutenant George Sleeman to be Captain, without purchase, vice Forbes, deceased; Ensign William Michael Grace to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sleeman; Gentleman Cadet Wordsworth Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grace

43d Foot—Captain James Bucknall Bucknall Escourt, to be Major, by purchase, vice Beresford, who retires; Lieutenant Johnson Ford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Estcourt; Ensign Lord William Frederick Arthur Montagu Hill to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ford; Albert Sadleir Bruere, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Nicholas Gosselin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas William Stewart, who retires; Ensign William Clutton Marshall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gosselin; Thomas Henry Plaskett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall.

60th Foot—Second Lieutenant Thomas Guy Gisborne to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Power, who retires; Charles Sedley Burdett, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gisborne.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

George Chapman, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Smith, appointed to the 34th Regiment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Galloway-house, Scotland, on the 14th Oct. the Countess of Galloway, of a son.

On the 17th October, at Nea-house, Christchurch, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron C. H., of a son.

On the 17th Oct. in Blackheath-park, the lady of J. F. Kensington, Esq., of a son.

On Thursday the 20th October, at Bletsoe-cottage, the wife of Major Vivian, of a son.

On the 7th ult., at Sorrento, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 18th Oct. in Orchard-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Dance, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th October, at Frankfort-sur-Maine, by the Rev. J. Lindsay, Theodore Baron de Dietfurt, to Annabella Jane Langley, third daughter of John Langley, Esq., late of Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

On the 18th October at Hampton, Middlesex, by the Rev. Charles S. J. Goodenough, Prebendary of Carlisle, Richard Springett Harvey, Esq., only son of the late John Springett Harvey, Esq., Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Iltid Nicholl, Esq., of Portland-place.

On the 8th Oct. at St. Mary's church, Bryanston square, Viscount Glentworth, grandson of the Earl of Limerick, to Eve Maria, second daughter of Henry Villebois, Esq. of Gloucester place, and of Marham house, Norfolk.

On Tuesday, 11th Oct. at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Lord Viscount Berehaven, eldest son of the Earl of Bantry, to Lady Mary O'Brien, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Thomond.

DEATHS.

At Garmouth, Morayshire, on the 11th October, William Grant, Esq., many years resident at Padang, in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

On Friday, the 14th October, James Wyld, Esq., Geographer to the King, formerly of the Quartermaster-General's-office, Horse Guards, in his 47th year.

On the 20th October, at his residence, Foxdown, near

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Wellington, Somersetshire, John Walter Lewis, Esq , late of the Madras Civil service.

On Friday, the 7th September, Thereza, the beloved wife of Sir William F. Eliott, of Stobs and Wells, Bart.

On 11th Oct. at his house in Stradford place, Sir William Knighton.

Aged 73, Frances, relict of the late Colonel Rigby, of Mistly Hall, Essex, and grandmother of the present Lord Rivers.

MISCELLANEA.

On Wednesday the Right Reverend Dr. Monck, Bishop of the united See of Gloucester and Bristol, arrived in Bristol about three o'clock, and was met at the chapter-room of the Cathedral by the Mayor, in his official costume accompanied by the Reverends Lord W. Somerset, Dr. Lee, Prebendary Harvey, the Minor Canons, his Lordship's Chaplain, and upwards of seventy of the clergy of the city and neighbourhood. After attending divine service, his Lordship proceeded to the chapter-room, where he was presented with an address, by Mr. Prebendery Harvey, on behalf of the clergy, couched in terms of affectionate regard and personal respect towards his Lordship, but regretting that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had thought it necessary to deprive Bristol of its separate bishopric. His Lordship returned a suitable and affectionate reply; the clergy present were then individually introduced to him after which his Lordship withdrew.—*Bristol Gazette.*

A LION FIGHT.—As Mr. Wombwell's menageries entered the town of Banff on Tuesday se'nnight a tremendous noice was heard in one of the caravans, which was found to proceed from the lioness and buffalo, which were engaged in a terrific combat, the former having forced its way into the apartments of the latter, and attacked that animal. Some minutes elapsed before the keepers could succeed in getting the lioness back to her own den. This was at last accomplished; but the baffalo was so severely injured that it soon after died of its wounds.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.—In the highly interesting "Memoirs of Lucien Buonaparte," the first part of which is just out, he relates a beautiful trait of his patriotic mother. On Corsica withdrawing her allegiance from France the Buonaparte family, remaining faithful to the parent country, were compelled to make a hasty retreat from their enemies to a secret encampment in the forest of Bastelica. The Prince thus proceeds:—"On the same day the flames arising in thick columns from the middle of the town attracted the eyes of our friends. 'It is your house that is burning,' said one of them to my mother. 'Ah! never mind,' she replied, 'we will build it up again much better: *Vive la France!*"

The tomb of Queen Catharine Parr was lately opened, and the body and feet have been found as perfect and beautiful as on the day she died. It appeared that the body had been embalmed and coated with wax. Several gentlemen of science are now engaged in ascertaining the exact nature of the preparation.

FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS AT FAULT.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Sunday last, gives an account of a ludicrous mistake which was lately made by the custom-house officers at Boulogne, and which, it says, has created a good deal of amusement there. An English gentleman a short time since went to Boulogne for the recovery of his health, but finding himself getting worse, he sent for a skilful English doctor, in spite of whose efforts, however, the patient died. The parents of the deceased wishing to have the remains sent to England, wrote to Dr. H. to take the necessary steps. The doctor accordingly had the body put into a leaden coffin, filled with spirits of wine, and, and undertook to go to the packet to see it safe himself. He went to the Custom-house, declared the contents of the packet, and returned home, intending to accompany the body next day. The Custom-house officers, while carrying the coffin to another room, heard the sound of the liquid, and one of them, who thought himself a cunning old fox, primed himself upon the idea of having discovered an extensive fraud upon the revenue, hemmed several times, and then, with a knowing look, in good English, ejaculated, "French brandy!" This had a magical effect. The chief officer made a hole in the coffin, the liquid ran out, and he filled a large glass, which he immediately swallowed, and smacking his lips, said it was excessively good. The glass was filled again and again, and circulated joyously. The officers thought the idea of making brandy pass for a dead body was a very original and humorous one, laughed, and drew up a process verbal of the circumstance. The next morning the doctor came to see about his packet. He was told it had been seized, and that they had even tasted the contents of the coffin, and that the spirit was of the very best quality. The doctor's hair stood on end. "Surely you have not drank any of it?" said he. "Yes, but we have though," resounded on every side, "and excellent stuff it is. You will pay dearly for your smuggling attempt." "I assure you," said the doctor, "that the coffin only contains the remains of an English gentleman who died here." A laugh succeeded this explanation, but the doctor opened the coffin; at sight of the corpse swimming in the spirits of wine the officers drew back with dismay and horror, swearing they would be more careful in their researches in future.—*Morning Chronicle, Oct.* 22.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue continues to increase. It appears, from the quarterly account, that on the year ended the 10th of October, 1836, there is an increase of 2,727,693*l.*, and on the quarter an increase of no less than 1,026,852*l.* The great increase is in the Customs, being no less than 999,799*l.* in the quarter. In the Excise, though there is on the year an increase of 606,976*l.* there is on the quarter a decreare of 145,346*l.* In the Post-Office the increase on the quarter is 27,000*l.* In the Customs the large increase upon the present quarter must be attributed to the effects of the alteration of the tea duties. The holders of bohea tea, in order to obtain the advantage of paying the lower duty, were compelled to take their stocks out of bond on or before the 1st of last July. This, as is well known was done to a great extent, and the payment of the duty upon the large quantity so taken out, falling into the present quarter, has swelled the apparent increase in the Customs. Deducting, however, this accidental windfall on the quarter, the increase of the year on the Customs would still exceed 800,000*l.* In the Excise, the decrease on the quarter is entirely apparent. The collection of the fifth round commenced this year a week later than in 1835. The proceeds, will be carried to the next quarter's account. Had this not been so, the Excise, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on paper, stained paper, and glass, would have shown an increase of above 200,000*l.* on the quarter and of a million on the year. The increase upon stamps is not confined to any particular head of charge, but is general, and, together with the increase upon the Post-office, is atributable to the state of the country, and the activity which has pervaded the trading and commercial interests. The small diminution in the Taxes is accounted for by the reductions which took place in 1835, and repayment of arrears which swelled the amount of last year. The produce of the Assessed Taxes fully answers the expectations formed.—*Examiner, October* 19.

THE REPRESENTATION.—There is reason to believe that a candidate will come forward for this county on Liberal principles. For the borough of Aylesbury, Dr. Lee, who has already put forth his address, is determined to stand to the last, as a thorough Reformer, and will neither give nor take quarter. We have also heard that a move will be made by the Liberals in Bedfordshire.—*Bucks Gazette.*——The county Carlow Liberals have announced two gentlemen Mr. George Latouche and Mr. Carroll, as their candidates in the event of an election. From the steps now taking, there is no doubt of their success.—— Mr. Campbell of Monzie is canvassing Argyllshire on Tory and Orange principles, in opposition to Mr. Campbell of Islay.—The *Caledonian Mercury* says Islay (the Liberal-will poll 1,000 votes, and that Monzie will not poll 500. ——A Liberal movement is about to be made in the county of Peebles, to eject from the representation its present Tory member, Sir John Hay; it is likely his antagonist will be the Hon. Mr. Murray, brother of Lord Elibank, whose hereditary connexion with the county gives him every present chance, and future certainty, of success. A meeting of the Reform interest in the county is in contemplation.——It is expected that in the county of Cavan, which has long (if not always) been represented by two Orangemen, the Liberal interest will be able to return one if not both members in the event of a general election. —*Ibid.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—Proof of a debt claimed on a bill of exchange was disallowed the other day in the Bankruptcy Court, on the ground that the rule of Court had not been complied with, which requires notice of the dishonour of the bill to be given to the official assignee, the bankruptcy having taken place before it was due.—*Ibid.*

VARIOUS.—Mr. Hume is employing his Parliamentary vacation in disseminating his plan for improving the management of the finances of the counties of England, and reducing the county rates, while at the same time he seeks to render the county police more efficient.——The city of Bristol has benefitted already from the Corporation Reform Bill to the extent of 7,600*l.* a year, out of the 16,000*l.* which forms the city income, and which previously used to be consumed in extravant salaries and feasting. The sale also of their church property already disposed of is 20,500*l.*, which is now in the city chest, for the improvement of its docks, &c., and there still remain five more advowsons to dispose of.——The enormous bills announcing the sale of Meyerbeer's opera, *Les Huguenots*, have been nearly producing a riot at Nismes. The remonstrances of the Protestants of that city, who considered themselves insulted by the advertisements, have been such as to induce the authorities to have them removed.—— Mr. Preston, the celebrated counsel, has given an opinion that the ecclesiastical preferments in the gift of the corporation of Shrewsbury are only trusts, and therefore cannot be sold by them. This opinion, and the case on which it was founded, have been sent to the Attorney-General, who has advised the town-council to sell the livings, notwithstanding Mr. Preston's opinion.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*——A Cornish paper says.—"We are informed that Sir Robert Rolfe, Solicitor General to the King and one of the Members for this borough, is about to be elevated to the bench, in the room of Mr. Justice Patterson, who retires." ——The chair of mathematics in the University of London is vacant by the death of Professor White. Mr. De Morgan has been appointed to discharge the duties until Christmas.—*Ibid.*

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.—The following reminiscence, relating to the late Mr. Wood, the banker, has not generally appeared among the several anecdotes published since his death. As may be supposed, from his habits and character, a dinner guest was an unusual phenomenan at his table. On one occasion, however, he found it necessary to tolerate the rarity, and provided a fowl for the banquet, the dressing of which he was rash enough to intrust to a rustic flunkey in the service. He also placed in readiness a bottle of good wine, for the protection of which he deemed it prudent to affix to its neck a label, with the awful word "Poison" imprinted thereon. He then went about his customary avocations. On his return to dinner, his attention was attracted by the wild and disordered appearance of his factotum, whose eyes were "in fine phrenzy rolling," and he inquired what ailed him? "Oh, measter," stuttered the hiccuping youth, "it's all over wi'me." "What do you mean, you rascal?" "Why measter, as I was basting the fowl it did smell so nice, and I was so hungry, that I couldn't help tucking into it, and when I'd done, I know'd as how you'd turn me away for it, and so—and so—I've poisoned myself!" The dissected fowl and empty wine bottle corroborated the evidence.—*Ibid.*

"AN ALLEGORY ON THE BANKS OF" THE THAMES.—A singular circumstance took place a few days ago. A man, in the employ of Arthur Willock, Esq., of the Custom House, while steering his barge past Galley quay, observed a black motionless object in the water, which, upon his attempting to draw it out, moved, and his hand was immediately severely lacerated; he, however, succeeded in getting it into the barge when to his great astonishment, it proved to be a young alligator. It was purchased for and removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens.—*Ibid*

HOW TO BEHAVE IN A ROOM.—I have so much to include under this head, that I scarcely know where to begin Every movement, every look, and every inflexion of tone, is more or less its constituent. When you happen to be standing in a room full of company, I should advise that you acquire a method of bending the arms, so that they may repose a little forward, and so as to admit of the hands being easily clapsed: one leg should be straight,—the knee of the other slightly bent out; the body erect; the neck in its place; the head posed freely, without stiffness; and the countenance expressing mildness and candour.

It is a mark of extreme vulgarity to thrust the hands into the breeches pockets, or into the waiscoat; or to warm one's back at the fire by raising the coat-flaps at an angle of forty-five degrees, while the rest of the company is freezing. It is also both low and dangerous to *plop* down upon a chair, as if you had fallen from the house-top.

Some people have a very ugly habit of shouting;—after five minutes silence, they will begin to converse again by an explosion! I once saw a rather nervous lady thrown into hysterics by this sudden vociferation on the part of a gentleman who was seated near her; and the impression it made upon her may be gathered from the fact, that she never afterwards could look upon him without thinking of the "Infernal machine!"

Music very often comes after tea, when you must be ready to turn over the leaves of the music-book.—You must do this without scrubbing your coat against the lady's cheek,—knocking out her combs,—smashing the candles, —or cutting her finger-ends off, by leaning on the lid of the piano, and forcing it down with a crash!

You smile,—but these things are often done, nevertheless.—If you take part in a duett, be sure your voice is in order; for I have known a whole company afflicted by a pain in the stomach, through some screech-owl of a fellow pretending to sing!

A Shrew.—I must candidly confess that I have never seen a SHREW:—to be sure, I am *not married*, which may in some measure account for the fact; but there is something so exceedingly absurd in woman's taking pains to create misery for herself, that I cannot help thinking the race has well nigh disappeared.

Adherence to Old Acquaintance.—If you compare other persons' feelings with your own, you will be very careful of giving up old acquaintances for *new*: and even looking at this moral delinquency in a mere worldly point of view, it will be found extremely impolitic.—*Book of Etiquette.*

LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—In a recent trip by one of our Scottish steamers she carried on deck a number of old mail-coaches; and a steerage passenger, who had got some grog, ensconced himself in one of them, observing it was much more comfortable to travel by coach than by ship. A storm came on shortly after leaving port, which increased so that it was found necessary to lighten the vessel; and the old coaches being upon deck were the first of the cargo condemned. Coach after coach was consigned to Davy's locker, and the one containing the live-stock was about to follow, when a heavy sea knocked in the window-blinds and roused the sleeper, of whose situation the crew were first advised by a gurgling noise in his throat, caused by an effort to eject salt water, which was immediately followed by a stentorian call of "Holoa! Stop the coach!"—*Scotch paper.*

Extract of a letter from Malta of the 2d instant:—"Prince Capua has arrived here with his Irish bride. They have taken a palazzo for six months certain, and may, perhaps, make even a longer stay."

As it was the fashion to take antique names, our exmonk took, I believe, the name of Epaminondas, and I that of Brutus. All the other members of the committee followed our example; and in our sittings we could have made a vocabulary of Greek and Roman names. They have, in a pamphlet, attributed to Napoleon this borrowed name of Brutus; but it belonged only to me. Napoleon thought to elevate his own name above all those of ancient history; and if he had been desirous of figuring in such masquerades, I do not think he would have chosen the name of Brutus.—*Lucien Bonaparte's Memoirs.*

AN ENGLISH HAT IN SYRIA.—It is not a difficult matter to become the wonder of a city; and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round hat which I wore, clapped his hands and called out, "Abu-tanjier!" "Abu-tanjier!" "the father of a cooking-pot! look at the father of a cooking-pot!" This was echoed from every side; for the resemblance a hat bears to the common cooking-vessel with a rim to it is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight. A woman, who had heard the uproar, came to her door, and, as I had out-walked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat. I took it off with great gravity, and put it in her hands; I believe she was disappointed to find that it was not a cooking-pot in reality; I rescued it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges, as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city.—*Major Skinner's Adventures in the East.*

BERNARD, THE FRENCH WAR MINISTER.—From the correspondence of a cotemporary we make the following extract:—"In June, 1811, the Emperor Napoleon left the Palace of Compaigne to proceed to make a sort of military tour of inspection in Holland, which had recently been declared to belong to France, and he arrived at Flushing. Surrounded with officers of all sorts and capacities, the Emperor Napoleon questioned in a special manner a Lieutenant-Cononel of Enigneers, charged with the erection of the important works of that great military position. The observations made by Napoleon were, one after the other, contradicted by this engineer officer, with a coolness and bluntness which evidently made an impression on Napoleon, but to which he only replied by taking several pinches of snuff. The friends of Bernard, who was the engineer officer, said, 'Bernard is wrong thus to contradict the Emperor. It is not in this way he will gain advancement!' At the hour of dinner the Emperor Napoleon broke the silence which reigned, and addressing himself to the Duke de Vicenza, he said to him, 'Tell the Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Bernard, to present himself to-morrow, at the hour of my rising.' The next morning Napoleon, perceiving the engineer officer, Bernard, waiting for his turn, thus addressed him:—'Colonel, I attach you to my person as aide-de-camp. Begin to-day your service."—*Examiner, Sept.* 25.

Steam Navigation to America.—The company projected for this undertaking in London has at length been formed, and it is determined to proceed at once with the building of the vessels. The application of Hall's condenser to the engines is calculated to effect a saving of full one-third in fuel, and leave room for greater stowage for merchandize. The following are the dimensions of the first ship to be built: length of keel, 220 feet; length between perpendiculars, 235 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth in hold, 27 feet—the burthen, 1800 tons. The vessels are intended to sail alternately from London and Liverpool, thus uniting all interests in the scheme,—to which we cannot but wish success.

Silk Worms.—It is now ascertained, that the silk worm, while in full health and vigour, is liable to be attacked by a parasitical vegetable substance, which eventually kills it. It is not visible during the life of the animal, but invades the fatty substance and the tracheæ, and after death appears like a white efflorescence all over the body, which has been hitherto called muscadine. This is quite a new kind of parasite, and is a Cryptogamia, of which there appear to be even two species.

Locusts—Letters from Aleppo state that a great number of locusts had spread alarm throughout the country; but Ibrahim Pacha, in order to save the crops from destruction, obliged the whole population to pursue these insects; and he himself, at the head of 25,000 men, went to the most infected places, and set the example. The inhabitants were divided into seventy-two sections, one of which had, in thirty-two days, collected such a heap of locusts as to load twenty horses.—*Athenæum.*

DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—We were equally surprised and pleased to find the following liberal and very just remarks in the *Times*:—"In this collision with another people, of brave and free republicans, France, to speak honestly, is altogether in the wrong. Her agents attempted to support a charge against Switzerland of having encouraged, or connived at, the schemes of conspirators domiciled within the Swiss territory for disturbing the peace of other States on terms of ostensible friendship with her cantons. To bolster up this accusation, it is alleged by Switzerland, that foul and perfidious means were resorted to by French functionaries or agents on the spot; and because, as in the example of America, ignoble acts are denounced by their proper names, Switzerland is called upon by the wrong-doer for reparation, and threatened with punishment unless she humbles herself before the power by which she has been already insulted! Whether the misbehaving party on this occasion is to get off, as before, under the wings of a mediatrix, it is not for us to say. It is, however, a dreadful thing that the victims of arbitrary power in a given country should enjoy no safety, even in exile from their homes, but be hunted about the world like outlawed criminals, and find the broad earth no better than a felon's prison, to every apartment of which their own tyrant keeps a key. It would nevertheless be politic and desirable for France to seek some means of settling this question peaceably. Whatever the mere population of the cantons may be, the Swiss are a warrior people, among the boldest, hardiest, and most skilful that ever fought. Their country is one vast fortress. From the outer extremity to the centre there is a terrible succession of posts, impregnable in the hands of a force so numerous and so enthusiastic in defence of the national honour as all accounts assure us the Swiss mountaineers would be found were France to prosecute this ungraceful quarrel. Switzerland was divided within herself when, during the wars of France and Austria, towards the close of the last century, the country was repeatedly overrun, and when Bonaparte afterwards oppressed it. But the successful struggle, now to all appearance less likely to fail than ever, which the officers of Don Carlos have so long maintained in a district not one-third the size of Switzerland, not one-tenth so strong, against an army which on open ground must have annihilated them in a single fortnight, may serve to assist us in framing some conjecture as to the front presented by the Alpine citadel of the cantons now one and all animated by a common sense of injury against a French or any other invading host. Far better that Louis Philippe should negotiate in time, and on principles which may meet support from the general morality of Europe.—*Examiner.*

LORD DURHAM.—"As for Lord Durham," says the *Times*, in an article of yesterday's number, "we really fear that he is, as he has before been, too much overpowered by the hollow flatteries of the Czar to leave his natural good sense and love of country room to act with freedom." The press of England, the *Times* included, has, within the last few months, borne not unfrequent though sometimes, perhaps, unwilling testimony to the zeal and the firmness with which Lord Durham discharges the arduous and important duties of his mission at St. Petersburg. The beneficial effect of his services has been felt and acknowledged by a class of men whose approbation, we dare say, will compensate Lord Durham for the ignorant censure of a party scribe. The *Times* itself has, upon two or three recent occasions, published letters of thanks to Lord Durham for his invaluable attention to British interests; but it is quite true that these acknowledgements proceeded only from British merchants. However worthless the *Times* may be disposed to regard such testimony to Lord Durham's diplomatic character, while we continue to have any commercial intercourse with Russia, the people of England will not regard it as altogether valueless. In fact, the merchants of England attach the utmost importance to his Lordship's mission, for they know that their interests were never before so ably and zealously attended to by any ambassador in Russia. Do we not feel assured that our interests required the superintendence of a firm and upright representative at St. Petersburg, we can assure the *Times* we should be much better pleased to see Lord Durham in his place in the House of Lords than at the Court of the Czar.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Among the literary curiosities in the National Library at Berlin is the identical Bible used by Charles I. on the scaffold. How it came into the hands of the present possessors is not generally known.—*Times, Oct.* 20.

Scientific Congress of France.—The fourth general meeting of the Scientific Congress of France was opened on the 11th September, at Blois. M. de la Saussaye is appointed secretary-general. Among the various men of science invited from England, are the Earl of Munster, Dr. Roget, Dr. Charles Holland, Messrs. Children, Carlisle, Pratt, Hopkins, of Cambridge, and Spencer Smith, F. R. S.

OMNIBUS RACING.—On Wednesday afternoon an omnibus happening to overtake another on the road from the Elephant and Castle to Deptford, the driver of the first, who was evidently more than half intoxicated, swore that he would preserve his position before the latter, and began to lash his horses violently to the top of their speed. Before the race had continued half a mile the horses of the first omnibus became so exhausted that they stood still, panting and trembling. The other omnibus darted up and there not being sufficient space to push ahead, it dashed against the former with a fearful shock, and turned it on one side unseating the passengers, and throwing on of the horses. The passengers fortunately escaped more frightened than hurt, and, while the driver was endeavouring to put his horse upon its feet, they dismounted and walked away, without paying their fares. The passengers of the victorious omnibus were quite as much to blame as their driver, for, during the contest they loudly encouraged him to "wallop away, like lightning;" and when they got ahead they testified their gratification in loud cheers, accompanied by the most indecorous language.—*Times.*

THE SULTAN AND THE ULEMAS.—Extract of a letter of the 15th ult. from Constantinople:—"Admiral Roussin has just had a farewell audience, and M. Boutenieff, on his side, is going to take the waters as Broussa. We still hear of attempts made by the Ulemas to seduce the troops, or to sow discord in the capital, and to conspire against the Sultan's life. On the 10th inst. Abdourahma Effendi, one of the most distinguished chiefs of the corps of the Ulemas, suddenly made his appearance in the appeal chamber of the Sublime Porte, in which the Sultan's portrait has recently been inaugurated. Immediately on his entrance he placed himself opposite to the portrait, and apostrophized it with severity; denouncing such innovations as sacrilegious, abominable, and contrary to the laws and customs of Islamism. The Minister of the Interior, who was almost immediately summoned, succeeded with some difficulty in removing Abdourahma from the palace, where his sermon, for such it really was, produced a deep and painful impression. One remarkable circumstance in this case proves that public opinion has still weight in Turkey. The audacious Ulema withdrew without being subjected to the slightest punishment. It is also stated that an attempt was made to poison the Sultan's wife. A child, on presenting some coffee to her, displayed some symptoms of confusion. The Sultana hesitated to drink the beverage on observing the spoon was discoloured by it, and a chemical analysis led to the discovery of the poison. True or false, this story affords sufficient indication that the Sultan will get rid of the Ulemas, as he has already dissolved the Janissaries; the *coup d' etat* is merely adjourned, but it will be necessary to replace the disbanded corps by another, consisting of men able to discharge the functions of judges and priests. It is, consequently, to be feared that the Sultan will, on this occasion, find further cause for military European customs and institutions. He should, however, be cautious; many changes have been tolerated by his subjects, who have submitted to the proscription of the turban, and the partial emancipation of their females, and who will even tolerate a national guard; but the substitution of bishops or such other dignitaries, in place of the Ulemas, is an innovation which would probably weary the patience of the Osmanlies."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FREE TRADE.—You at Hull can carry on a certain trade with France. You may not have as much as you would like, because there are dunces abroad that hinder it; but you can have some. There is something, as for instance wine which the French will allow you to bring. And there is either something else, as for instance wool, which the French will allow to enter France in return, and so the payment is made in the end by setting off the bills for the wool against the bills for the wine as I need not tell a Hull man how and which is tantamount to paying for the wine with the wool, or else payment is made in money, say sovereigns, which is only making payment with something that has been bought in Peru instead of wool, and which must have been bought in Peru, if not with wool, with something else of English produce, say hardware, which is just the same thing to English trade in the end But you would like to do more. You would like to buy French oil, and pay for it in iron. You would give the Frenchman a capital price for his oil, if he would take it in iron—that is to say, you could afford to give him as much iron as when sold by the Frenchmen in his own country would give him a splendid profit and you too. But here steps in the folly of the Frenchmen—nothing peculiar to them for we have just as great wiseacres at home. The French Government through the influence of some jobbers or others will not allow your iron to be landed, or not without a duty that cuts up your prospects of a bargain. Now then comes our wise men at home and say to you, "Never consent to bring to Hull the wine you may buy with wool, unless the French will give up their objection to let you buy oil with iron. Let it never be said a Hull man did a thing so ruinous. Do not you see it would not be 'reciprocity?'"—*Letters from Colonel Thompson to his Constituents.*

A HINT TO DINERS IN THE CITY.—A stranger, dining with one of our very luxurious City Companies, had himself helped to the first dish of meat that stood near him; and being hungry, and making no calculation as to the choicer dishes which were to follow, began to eat his slices of the plain joint with great gusto. "God bless my soul!" exclaimed a more experienced glutton, "surely you are not going to throw away that beautiful appetite upon a leg of mutton!"—*Book of Table Talk.*

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